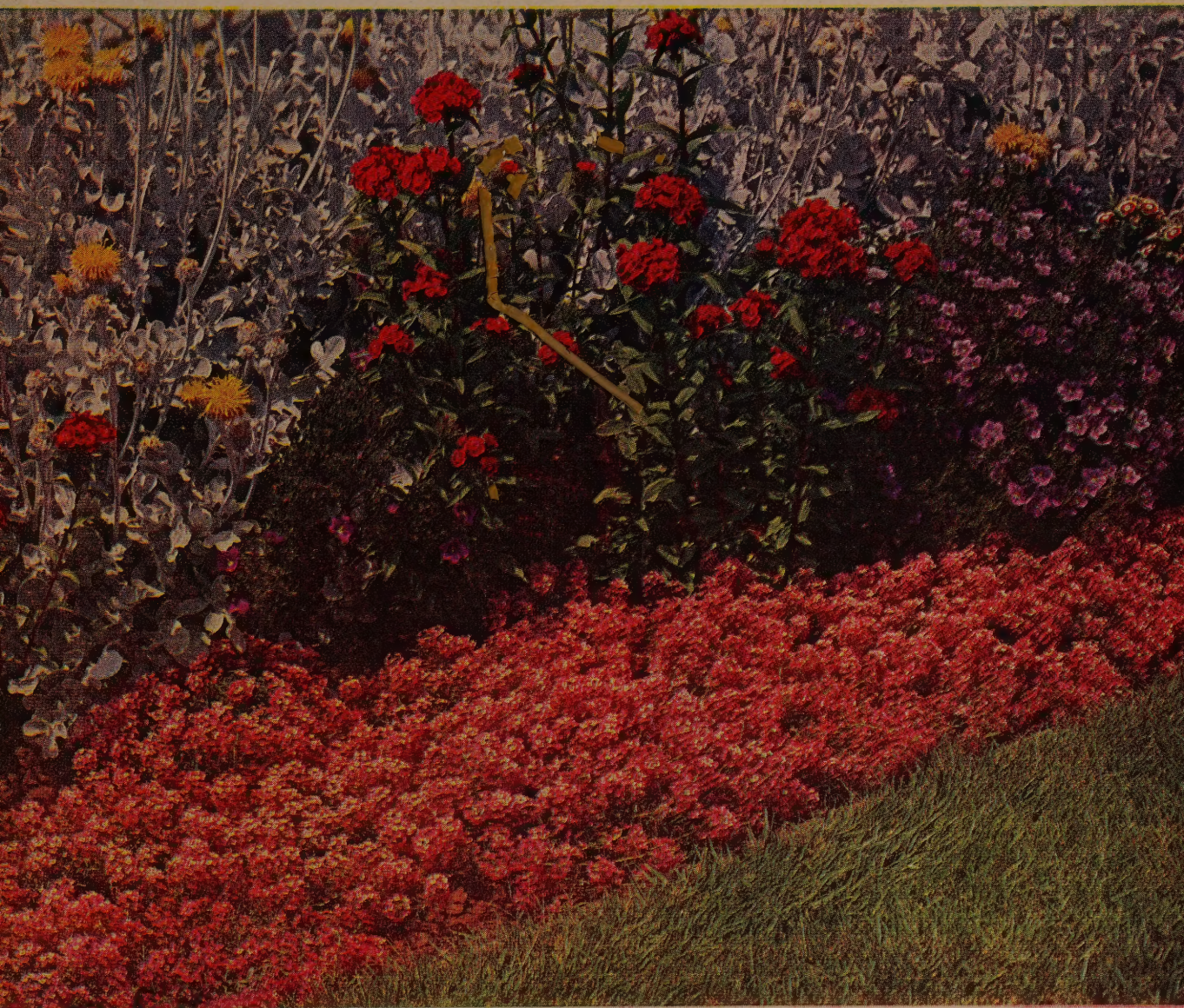


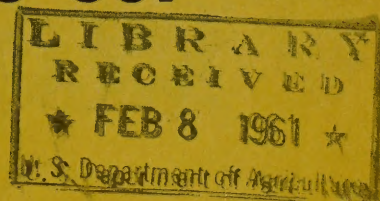
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Garden Annual 1961



GEO. KELLER & SONS CO.

**909 Maine St.
Quincy, Ill.**





How a Garden Store Makes a Gardener & VICE VERSA



REMEMBER the mouth-watering, taste-teasing aroma of a bakery? Well, a garden store has its own magic with its exciting display of colorful seed packets, bags of peat moss, tools, trellises . . . the wonderful earthy mustiness of flower pots, fertilizer bags, grass seed in colorful boxes and bags, green with the promise of spring. All this brings a tingle to your hands, a rush of impatience for the first warm days when you can get out and dig and feel the crumbly wealth of the soil.

In a garden store you can paint your own pictures of the colors of spring . . . summer bright with the flowers you have planted yourself. You can see the drowsy beauty of your well-kept lawn and even hear the rhythmic hum of the sprinklers.

Even if you've never had a garden before, even if you don't know the first thing about a lawn program, you can learn.

For some of us the garden way may lead to a single tree, or a modest plant in a clay pot. For others it may swell into a carpet of even turf with sunny borders and the green of shrubs beyond, or a bed starred with many blossoms. Then, there are those whose garden is a bed of lettuce, or row upon row of corn and beans . . . and tomatoes. Your garden may end in one plant, in one garden, or in many, but it's there because you, yourself put it there!

It's not by mere chance that more and more people are enjoying this exciting and worthwhile hobby each year. With the ever-growing population and the increase in home building, more young couples than ever before are owning their own homes and learning the thrill of gardening. And from these have come the garden store, the all-around, one-stop place to shop.



Keeping your outdoor living room spic and span is easy and fun with all the modern, helpful aids you'll find in our store.





Gardening is a "family" affair. Even the littlest get a kick out of joining in garden planning.



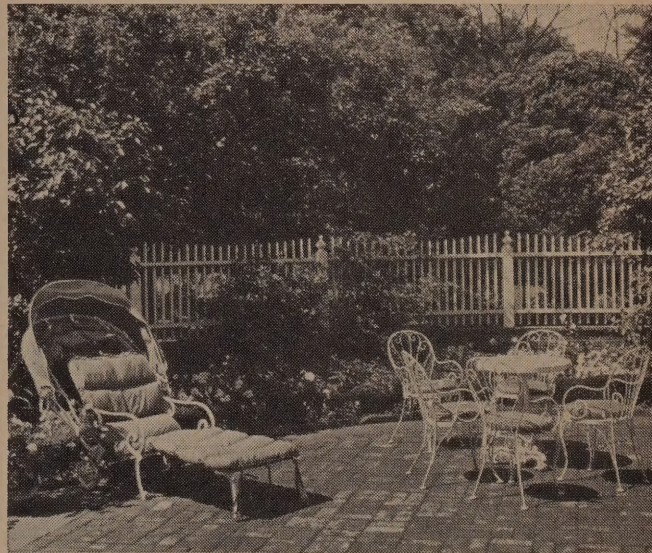
For the Best in Garden Supplies—see us First!

In the pages of our catalog you'll find out what insecticide to use where—what particular bug you're fighting—how to plant by the moon—wise watering—in fact, everything you need to know about gardening—for the beginner and expert.

After planning what you want and who wants to plant what . . . your next step is to your garden store, where expert advice, friendly suggestions and all the materials you will need for a successful garden will be found.

Gardening begins in your living room and the whole family should have a part in the planning. Gardening can provide a change from the humdrum, daily routine and it can teach children what the world is really like—make them understand nature. Have you ever seen the look of wonder in a child's eye when he first sees the magic of the small seed he has planted with his own hands, pushing up a green shoot from the ground? It's a joy to behold.

If this is your first year as a gardener, you are probably impatient at the long winter months which keep you "house bound." But the experienced gardener knows that this is in many ways the most fruitful time of the year. Winter is when you plan your garden, learn the skills you will need in the months ahead when spring is all action.



. . . and after the day is over, take it easy and enjoy yourself—outdoors.



GEO. KELLER & SONS CO.

909 Maine St.

Quincy, Ill.

For the Gardener . . .

We Have Everything



HERE in our store, we like gardeners. That's why we are in business. We want to help you have the most beautiful flower garden, the greenest lawn in town and the most delicious vegetables. And—we want your garden to be fun!



PANSIES, Swiss Giants

We've always made it our job to serve the gardeners in our area and we work with the needs of our neighbors in mind. We know from experience exactly what our local needs are and we choose our supplies carefully to suit these needs. We offer a complete year-round, local garden service and our knowledge of gardening is part of our stock in trade. As seed professionals we know what you'll need every step of the way. We wish you every success in your gardening and will look forward to seeing you real soon.

You will find that this, your Garden Annual, is far more than a seed catalog, it is a practical gardening reference book. In these pages as well as in our store, you'll find the answer to all of your gardening needs. By the way, if any of your gardening friends have not received this catalog and would like to have a copy, just let us know. But please do so early, as the supply is limited.

CORN, Earliest Market King





MARIGOLD
Glitters



MARIGOLD, Petite



RUDBECKIA,
Gloriosa Double Daisy
1961 All-America

PORTULACA, Double



RADISH, Champion



Up-To-Date

GLORIOSA Double Daisy, All-America silver medal winner for 1961, has rich golden yellow blossoms, some so fully double they look like golden balls; other looser petalled with a contrasting dark velvet center to show on fully opened flowers. A semi-double with larger brown eye sometimes appear. The large flowers reach 4½ inches or more across and are borne profusely on strong cutting stems to 18 inches long. Plants are erect, rather bushy, with an average height of over 3 feet. "Gloriosa Double Daisy" is excellent for mass display in annual and perennial borders and gardens and equally fine for cutting.



ALYSSUM, Rosie O'Day

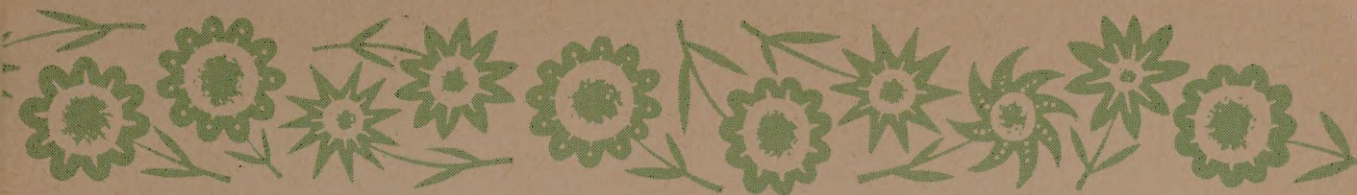
Alyssum "Rosie O'Day," deep rose in color is also a 1961 silver medallist. It is in full bloom within two months after seed sowing and keeps itself covered with bloom until frost. Easiest of flowers to grow, lowest of edging plants or ground cover, walks, drives, borders and beds are edged colorfully with the big rose pancakes. Wall and rock gardens are also natural settings. It was acclaimed by the All-America judges for its fragrancy, rich and distinctive color.

Petunia "Coral Satin," is an F₁ hybrid multi-flora awarded bronze medal in 1961. Excellent for bedding and border display, this rich salmon colored petunia grows on 12-inch compact plants. It not only fills a color gap in petunias, but along with the scarlet red "Red Satin" and "Comanche" provides the most attractive and desirable coloring in petunias. Hybrid vigor and profuse flowering all season long are characteristic of Coral Satin along with its deep glowing coral satin color.

1960 ushered in the Snapdragon popularity, with plenty of diversified accompaniment. The Rocket snapdragon series of six colors and the formula mixture brought the first long-day, heat tolerant mid-summer blooming snaps of greenhouse quality and proportions to the summer garden. Red Rocket, Bronze Rocket, White Rocket, Golden Rocket, Orchid Rocket and Rose Rocket took gardeners by storm. Vanguard snapdragon was also an F₁ hybrid and All America winner in 1960. It is a 30-36 inch beauty in richest rose with a yellow throat.

PETUNIA, Coral Satin





Gardening And The All Americas—

Be sure to include in your flower garden each year some of the All America winners. These have been tested and found good by the All America Selections committee and that is your guarantee of the latest and best in all varieties of flowers and vegetables.



MARIGOLD, Spungold



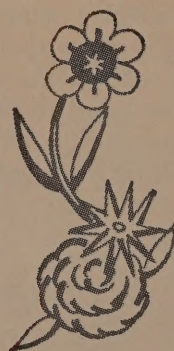
Pictured below is Rocket Snapdragon—the beautiful 1960 All America winner in a series of colors. Other 1960 Award winning flowers were Toreador giant F₁ Hybrid marigold of bright orange, shown at the right and Spun Gold Marigold, shown in the upper right. All are fine for cutting and display.

SNAPDRAGON, Rocket



MARIGOLD, Toreador





DAISY, Gloriosa,
with Burpee White
All Double Petunia

ZINNIA, Dark Jewels

**How Your
Garden Grows**



MARIGOLD, Cupid



MARIGOLD, Color Magic

SNAPDRAGON, Mardi Gras



ZINNIA, Peppermint Stick



ALYSSUM, Royal Carpet

Grow Flowers

and watch your garden grow beautiful

Ageratum

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

BLUE PERFECTION—A deep amethyst blue flower. Grows to 9 inches high. 20c.

MIDGET BLUE—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Compact. 25c.

Alyssum

(a) Culture II, 4-6"

CARPET OF SNOW—Easily grown dwarf annual. Fragrant snow white flowers last from early summer until frost.

PINK HEATHER—1959 All America. A soft lavender pink, about 6" tall with good spread of bloom until late September. 50c.

ROYAL CARPET—In drifts of vibrant purple color or used as a neat edging for the flower bed. 4" high, 10" across. 25c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

(a) Culture I, 1½-3'

Rust Proof

MARDI GRAS—Colors include white, light yellow, canary-yellow, gold, orange, copper, orange-scarlet, light pink, pink, rose-pink, brilliant rose, cream, scarlet, etc., plus bi-colors. Of extremely vigorous and uniform plant habit. Pkt. 25c.

ROCKET—All American 1960 Selection. Red, orchid, rose, bronze, golden and white. Bred especially to flourish in the hot summer. These F¹ hybrids produce masses of cut flower quality spikes. Rust resistant. 50c.

Aster

(a) Culture II, 1½-2½'

AMERICAN BRANCHING—Four inch double flowers of compact form.

COMET CREGO Wilt Resistant—Large colorful flowers with fluffy effect.

LITTLE QUEEN—A new dwarf aster. Grows only 12" high, but flowers are 2½" to 3" across. Lovely red, white, light blue, dark blue and rose flowers literally cover the plants. 25c.

POWDERPUFF—Pink, azure, rose, crimson, white, scarlet and blue. Solidly made of 3-3½" fully-double flowers all on top. Often 20 long-stemmed cut flowers per plant. Highly wilt-resistant. Pkt. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed. Marvelous colors. Wilt resistant.

RAINBOW—An especially fine single flower for cutting and contains a range of color not to be found in other asters.

WILT RESISTANT SUPER GIANT, MIXED—An entirely new class of base branching, heavy stemmed fluffy ostrich feather flowers. 5-6" across. Pkt. 25c.

Bachelor's Buttons

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

JUBILEE GEM—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. All colors. Pkt. 20c.

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff)

(a) Culture I, 10' to 15'

A clear, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

CAMELLIA FLOWERED—Double flowers all summer on bushy plants.

Bells of Ireland

(a) Culture I, 24"

An interesting novelty with a long graceful stem. Both foliage and flowers are the same attractive light green color. Flowers practically cover the stem. 25c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

FLAME BEAUTY—An outstanding new orange of the Pacific Beauty strain. Flowers are large and graceful and heat resistant. 25c.

PACIFIC BEAUTY—Golden flowers with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 20c.

Candytuft (Iberis)

(a) Culture III, 1'

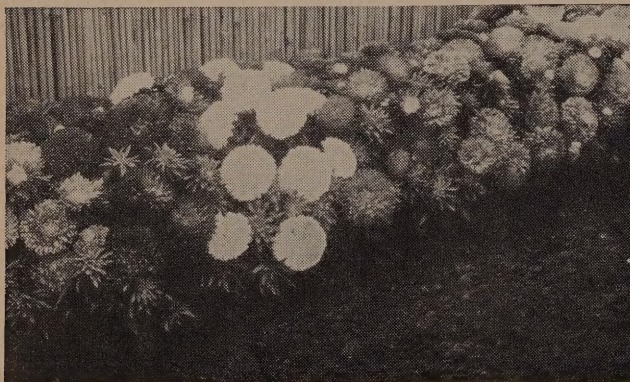
WHITE HYACINTH—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging. 20c.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

(a) Culture I or II, 1-3'

FOREST FIRE—Low grower with large crested heads, as rooster combs. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER, Little Queen



BARTONIA, Stella Polaris





CALENDULA, Flame Beauty

GOLDEN FLEECE—Plumes are huge and dense, on long cutting stems, dozens of them to the plant. Stands any amount of hot weather, pest and disease resistant. Will cut and come again all season. 25c.

PAMPAS PLUMES—Tall, feathery heads in new bronze and sunset shades. 25c.

TOREADOR—A richer and brighter red than the earlier crimson colored cockscomb. Long blooming season, most compact, largest heads. Cristata type. 25c.

Chrysanthemum (Annual)

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shady spot. Pkt. 20c.

Clarkia

CHOICE MIXED—Large double flowers.

Cosmos

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

FIESTA—Bi-color. Orange colored with scarlet longitudinal stripes. Pkt. 25c.

MANDARIN—Strongly double orange flowers and lush green foliage. 25c.

ORANGE RUFFLES—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

RADIANCE—Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. 25c.

SENSATION MIXED—Huge single flowers, wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM, Wee Willie



Cynoglossum (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

(a) Culture II, 15"

FIRMAMENT—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Dwarf plants bloom all summer. Pkt. 25c.

Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)

(a) Culture I or II, 2 1/2'

COERULEUS—An attractive annual which blooms from July until frost. Flowers are pale lavender. Good cutting flower. 25c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

Everlasting Flowers

(a) Culture II, 1 1/2-3'

MIXED—Contains such favorites as Straw-flower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried winter bouquets.

Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in sun and open at 4 o'clock.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

(a) Culture II, (hb) VI, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED PICTA (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals. 25c.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)

BUDDY—A first rate bedding plant. Flowers shaped like red clover, but tighter and bright purple. 25c.

CISSY—White companion to Buddy. 25c.

Gourds, Ornamental

(a) Culture III, 12'

MIXED—Large and small kinds that will be useful for dried novelties. 15c.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

(a) Culture II, 6'

SUN GOLD—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow.

Hunnemannia (Mexican Tulip Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1 1/2'

SUNLITE—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 25c.

ZINNIA, Tom Thumb





NASTURTIIUM, Golden Gleam



HELIANTHUS, Sungold



CELOSIA, Toreador



Larkspur

WELCOME ALASKA—A mixture of red, white and blue of the supreme type of Larkspur. 25c.

Lavatera

LOVELINESS—Large bowl-shaped pink flowers shaded crimson on shrubby plants from midsummer until frost. 25c.

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'
SCARLET (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer. Pkt. 25c.

Lobelia

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

CRYSTAL PALACE—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

Marigolds

(a) Culture I or II,

African

Tall Types, 2½-4'

GLITTERS—Clear yellow. Double. Bushy with long stem. A garden favorite. 25c.

ZINNIA, Cupid



CALENDULA, Chrysanthia



CRACKERJACK—Full marigold range of colors, primrose, yellow, gold and orange. Turns out uniformly large, double flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches across. 25c.

MAN-IN-THE-MOON—The lightest of all yellow marigolds with exceptionally solid, round flower heads composed of broad, crisply ruffled, pale moon-yellow petals. Vigorous with strong stems. 25c.

REAL GOLD—Large carnation-like flowers in striking bright orange color. 25c.

TOREADOR—All America 1960 Bronze Medal Winner. Beautiful bright orange with an abundance of full double flowers on excellent cutting stems. 25c.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered

CUPID—Mixed yellow, golden and orange. Quite early with odorless foliage. 25c.

SPUN GOLD—All American 1960 Selection. Semi-dwarf on compact bushy plants. Very early, with double mum flowers. Large, light golden yellow and much earlier than Cupid Gold. 50c.

French

Double Dwarf Types, 1/2-1'

COLOR MAGIC—12 inch mounds covered with variegated colored flowers. An unusual cross in French Marigolds. Flowers in combination of deep gold and red. 25c.



PETUNIA, Red Satin

YELLOW PYGMY—Dwarf, compact plant covered with tiny, double orange yellow flowers. Pkt. 20c.

LEMONDROP—Clear lemon yellow of the miniature type. Profuse bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

MELODY—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-like flowers. Pkt. 25c.

RED HEAD—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 25c.

PETITE, Orange, Gold Harmony—Ideal edging plants. The little double crested flowers are all double and literally cover their plants with sheets of bloom. 25c.

Single Dwarf Types, 1/2-1"

NAUGHTY MARIETTA—Open 2 1/2" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Fine for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Morning Glory (Ipomea)

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

HEAVENLY BLUE—Sky-blue flowers. Flowers close in bright sun. 20c.

PEARLY GATES—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 20c.

SCARLET O'HARA CLIMBING—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very Showy. 20c.

Nasturtium

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

CHERRY ROSE—Giant double, very sweet-scented. Rose flushed cherry. 20c.

MAHOGANY GEM—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 20c.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

GOLDEN GLEAM—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

SCARLET GLEAM—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS—A mixture of all the Gleam colors. Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA, Pink Lady

Nemophila (Baby Blue Eyes)

(a) Culture II, 6"

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

SENSATION—Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White, pink. 25c.

Pansy

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

COLOR CARNIVAL—F₂ generation seed, possessing exceptionally large blooms on vigorous plants. The color range is remarkable, containing combinations of deep rich colors, predominantly red and wine shades. Pkt. 75c.

SWISS GIANTS—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. 25c.

Petunia

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

BALCONY—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes. White, red, rose, blue. 20c.

COMANCHE—The reddest of red petunias, richer, brighter, more uniform scarlet red. Single flowers 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches in diameter. About 13 inches high. 50c.

ENGLISH VIOLET—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 25c.

GLITTERS—The first real red and white bicolored introduction. It grows only 8 inches high, nana compacta type, an excellent and very showy dwarf bedder and edger. Pkt. 50c.

HYBRIDA—An F₂ blend of dwarf petunias which include the widest range of colors. The hybrid vigor of these petunias assures sturdy plants which bloom freely. Pkt. 25c.



ZINNIA, Ortho Polka

SILVER MEDAL—A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. 50c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

BALLERINA—Bright. Deep rose fringed grandiflora type. Delicately fringed. 50c.

CARNIVAL—New strain of grandiflora Petunias that covers a much wider color range than ever before available. Large flowers produced in profusion on compact spreading plants. Very showy. Pkt. 25c.

FIRE DANCE—Exquisite new hybrid bedder, dwarf fringed grandiflora. Rich scarlet with a bold flash-light yellow throat. Pkt. 50c.

FLAMING VELVET—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Grows profusely. 20c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

LA PALOMA—Pure white with a yellow throat, 100% grandiflora 3½ to 4 inches. Well fringed and extremely free flowering. Very uniform and vigorous, semi-dwarf and spreading which make it excellent for pot, bedding, boxes and borders. Pkt. 50c.

LITTLE GIANTS MIXED—Compact plants with medium flowers in many colors. 25c.

MAYTIME—An F₁ hybrid grandiflora fringed petunia. Light salmon pink and free flowering. Pkt. 50c.

POPCORN—Large, pure white, plain edged flowers. Early blooming, exceedingly dwarf and compact. Pkt. 50c.

PRIMA DONNA—Improved F₁ hybrid in the giant dwarf fringed grandiflora class. A bright rose-pink petunia excellent for home gardens. True large size and delightfully fringed, wavy petals on 12-inch bedding type plants. Pkt. 50c.

RED SATIN—Incredibly vivid and shining scarlet flowers. Blooms freely everywhere, and heat or sunshine will not fade the color of this F₁ hybrid. Pkt. 50c.

THEODOSIA—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

ROCK GARDEN VARIETIES — Brilliant colors.

Salvia (Flowering Sage)

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

RED—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. 25c

ST. JOHN'S FIRE—Finest all-purpose salvia. Brilliant scarlet, blooms from mid-July until frost. Begins to flower when only a few inches high. Pkt. 35c.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)

(a) Culture III, 30"

MIXED—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold. 25c.

Scabiosa

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

BLUE MOON—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 25c.

CORAL MOON—New coral shade. Large double flowers on firm stems. Pkt. 25c.

IMPERIAL GIANTS, MIXED—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral rose and blue.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

DWARF TEN WEEKS—Low growing with strong spike. Many fine colors.

Sweet Peas

(a) Culture III, 3'

CUTHBERTSON—Fine new heat resisting strain, very early, free flowering and fragrant. Scarlet, white, rose pink, navy blue, lavender and mid-blue.

LITTLE SWEETHEART—Bred especially for the home gardener to use for borders, bedding or pot plant culture. Forms a perfect mound of flowers 8" high and wide. Flowers are of the Ruffled Spencer type in a full color range. Pkt. 35c.

EARLY SPENCER—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. Colors mixed.

Sweet Sultan

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

MIXED—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown. 25c.

Tithonia

(Golden Flower of the Incas)

(a) Culture I, 4'

TORCH—Blooms from July until frost with quantites of long stemmed single flowers 3 to 4 inches across resembling single dahlias of intense fiery red. 25c.

Verbena

(a) Culture I, 8"

BLUE SHADES—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 20c.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds.

LAVENDER GLORY—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. 20c.

SCARLET—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 20c.

Vinca (Periwinkle)

(a) Culture III, 15"

LITTLE PINKIE—New selection with dwarf habit of growth, half the height of regular vinca with identical rose colored flowers. 25c.

MIXED—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade and under most conditions.

Wild Flower Mixture

(a) Culture II or III, ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers which will give a "wild" garden look.

NASTURTIUM, Golden Globe



Phlox (Annual)

TWINKLE—Choice mixed colors, make a delightful bedding and edging subject. Growing only six inches high. Twinkle covers itself with a twinkling mass of star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 35c.

GLAMOUR—All America 1960 Selection. A tetraploid of mid-salmon with deeper salmon eye. Of uniform growth—12"-15" high with large floret size. 50c.

Poppy

(a) Culture IV, 1½-3'

SHIRLEY, MIXED—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

(a) Culture III or IV, 6"

DOUBLE MIXED—All double. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Schizanthus (Butterfly-Flower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

ANGEL WINGS—Small flowers shaped like multicolored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering, decorative. 25c.

Sea Lavender (Statice)

(a) Culture I, 2'

MIXED—Small tubular flowers in colorful branching spikes. Decorative. Pkt. 25c.

Snow-On-The-Mountain (Euphorbia)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Good for edging or contrast. Pkt. 25c.

**ALL PRICES
IN THIS CATALOG
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**

Zinnia

(a) Culture I or II
Small Types, 18-2'

CUPID—Dwarf, compact little plants bearing quantities of button flowers. full color mixture. 25c.

RED RIDING HOOD—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type. 20c.

PERSIAN CARPET—Bi-colored. Rich deep tones of red and gold along with sunset shades. Medium-sized blooms on good cutting stems. 20c.

IMPROVED LILLIPUT—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

(Dwarf Medium Flowered)

CUT AND COME AGAIN—Fully double, well-rounded flowers. Ideal for cutting. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

GOLD MEDAL FINEST MIXED—All colors, with perfect color balance. 25c.

TOM THUMB MIXED—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 25c.

MIXED ANNUALS



MARIGOLD, Naughty Marietta



PEPPERMINT STICK—Bi-colored. Basic red flowers, white or yellow stripes. 15c.

Large Types, 2-2½'

BLAZE—Giant hybrid, fiery red and orange. True to color and flowers are bigger than most zinnias. Pkt. 25c.

PINK LADY—A bi-color with the center of the flower a strong pink. As the petal expands the pink softens to a more delicate shade and blends into a buff color with shrimp undertones. Pkt. 25c.



ZINNIA, Lilac Time

LILAC TIME—The first lavender zinnia in the giant hybrid cactus flowered family. An excellent flower for mass color in the garden. 25c.

SUPER CROWN O'GOLD—Large well-formed flowers in rich pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. 25c.

ORTHO POLKA—A giant bloom of the Peppermint stick coloring. Colors in this bright mixture include combinations of pink and white, red and white, lavender and white, purple and white, scarlet and yellow, etc. Pkt. 25c.

SUPER GIANTS—Extremely large, deep fluffy or loose-petaled flowers in a full color mixture. 25c.

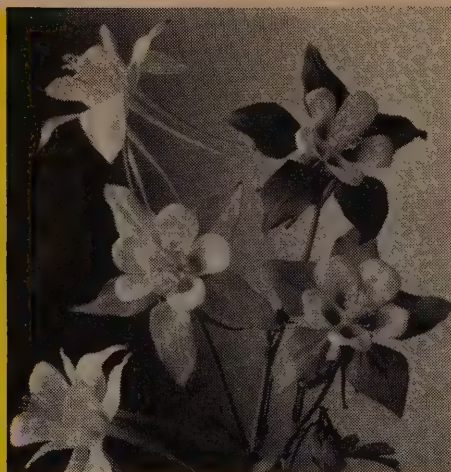
PLAN with the sun in mind! It's important to know which flowers will do well in bright sunlight, in partial shade and in deep shade. Of course, the ideal garden spot receives at least six hours of sunlight.

Assuming that you have such a spot, the choice is unlimited for garden beauty and almost any combination of flowers can be used.

However, if your garden spot receives only a little sunshine during the day you can have an attractive planting by using **Sweet Alyssum** and **Nemophila** as an edging. They both grow only to a height of 6 to 9 inches and can be planted where they are to grow. Another excellent shade-tolerant plant is the **Pansy**. For the middle of the shady annual border, the double Camellia-flowered **Balsam**, **Cornflowers**, **Calendula**, **Anchusa** or **Godetia** will do well.

For a background you might use **Nicotiana** for a fine color range from white through pink, salmon and rose to a deep maroon. They are delightfully fragrant and make excellent cut flowers. **Cleome** is another tall variety for the background as is **Clarkia**. For deep shade, your choice is limited, but there are a few flowers which will make a good showing in the very shady border. They are: **Anemone**, **Cardinal Flower**, **Columbine**, **Pansy** and **Primrose**. **Dwarf Phlox** and **Ferns** make beautiful paths under trees and **Violets** will grow almost anywhere.

It's important to keep the shady border well watered, but the flowers that do well have little heat tolerance and cannot stand hot, dry weather. Provide good drainage, and be sure to lighten heavy earth.



AQUILEGIA, (Columbine)



DELPHINIUM, Giant Pacific Hybrid

Perennials

Alyssum

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

SAXATILE (Gold Dust)—Hardy, compact growth. Produces golden yellow flowers.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

(hp) Culture VI, 2½'

McKANA'S GIANTS—Larger flowers and longer spurs, as well as richer and more beautiful colors than other columbines. Three feet in height and the striking terminal flowers are on wiry stems. 50c.

Arabis (Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Armeria (Thrift) (Sea Pink)

(hp) Culture VI, 3"

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and has dense globular flowerheads. 25c.

Aubrietia (Purple Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in spring. Ideal with bulbs. Purple shade.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

CUP AND SAUCER—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed colors. 25c.

SINGLE—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants.

Candytuft (Iberis)

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

PERENNIAL GIBALTARICA—Lilac-pink blooms. Needs protection in the winter. Prefers hot, dry location. 25c.

SEMPERVIRENS—The perennial white Candytuft. Most desirable perennial for borders, rock gardens. Is evergreen. 25c.

While it is possible to start the seeds in the location you intend for them in your garden, it is generally better to prepare a small nursery bed in a spot where you can give them special care as seedlings, transplanting the started plants in their permanent location in the fall early enough to give them a chance to get established before cold weather begins.

You can plant seed of perennials in midsummer or later, but it is better to sow the seed earlier. This will give the plants an opportunity to acquire greater strength for wintering over and in many cases will result in a larger number of flowers next year.

In the years to come, after the plants have grown to such a size as to be choked with their own growth, it is good practice to divide the clumps and transplant to keep them growing actively.

Some of the popular hardy perennials you can start from seed for beautiful permanent places in the garden are:

Alyssum Saxatile—loads of bright yellow flowers in the spring. Excellent for rock gardens.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—unique, long-spurred flowers in many colors.

Candytuft Sempervirens—low growing mounds of white.

Carnations—Chabaud's are the largest flowered.

Shasta Daisies—either single or double flowered.

Dahlias—a surprising number of types and colors can be grown from seed and the bulbs saved each year.

Delphiniums—big, impressive and beautiful.

Geum—comes in both scarlet and yellow.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)—airy and graceful. Beautiful in mixed bouquets.

Poppy—both Iceland and Oriental are perennials.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)—spectacular spikes. Biennials bloom for only one year and take a year to start, but they are well worth the trouble.

Foxglove (Digitalis)—with tremendous spikes of intricately speckled, closely-placed hanging florets.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula)—with nodding pink and white bells.

Carnation

(hp) Culture or VI, 18"

CHABAUD'S GIANTS—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Profuse bloomers.

Coreopsis

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

SUNBURST—Large, double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Sturdy, good grower and dependable.

Dahlia

(hp) Culture I or II, 14"

UNWIN'S IDEAL BEDDING—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. 25c.

Daisy, English (Bellis Perennis)

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. Ideal flower for beds. 20c.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Colorful. Blooms June. 25c.

Dianthus (Pinks)

(p) Culture I, 1'

DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXED—Fine mixture of colorful, scented pinks.

Foxglove (Digitalis)

(b) Culture VII, 3'

PERENNIAL MONARCH MIXED (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow. 1½ to 2 feet high. 25c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

PERENNIAL WHITE (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect. Excellent for cutting. 1½-3 tall. 25c.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow)

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

GIANT MIXED—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plant. 25c.

Hollyhock

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer.

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"-8"

PERENNIAL BLUE—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to midsummer. Small, clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Lupine

(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

PASTEL PIXIE DWARF—More dwarf and compact. Colors include rosy-white, white, pink, lilac, blue shades, and bi-colors of these. They make a delightful pastel display in the garden. 25c.

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Finest of all the lupines. Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes symmetrical closely packed. 20c.



DAISY, Shasta



SWEET WILLIAM

Border of Perennials

Phlox

(hp) Culture VI, 8-12"

DWARF MIXED—The finest large flowered Dwarf Phlox. The shades are clear and soft. Blue, Pink and White. Pkt. 25c.

GIGANTEA ART SHADES—A strain with flowers 1½" in diameter, in a remarkable variety of soft color tones. Pkt. 25c.

Poppy

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2"

ICELAND MIXED—Excellent perennial for borders, rock gardens. Large colorful, ferny foliage. Neat compact tufts. 20c.

ORIENTAL SCARLET—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Flower profusely. 20c.

Primula (Primrose)

(hp) Culture VI, 6-10"

ENGLISH PRIMROSE (Vulgaris)—Creamy yellow. 6-10" high. Pkt. 25c.

Shasta Daisy

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

ALASKA—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers yellow centers. 25c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

DOUBLE DWARF MIXED—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting. 1½-2'. 25c.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

CHOICE HYBRIDS—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful greasy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. For border. 25c.

All Flower Seeds

15c

per packet

Unless otherwise noted



PHLOX, Gigantea Art Shades



LINUM, Perennial Blue



Try something new!

Not all gardens are outdoors

Plan for rhythm and color

Flowers are fun!

Garden Designs

With the advent of prefabricated glass houses and the new inexpensive plastic materials, the pleasures of all year round gardening are in the reach of nearly everyone. The enclosures can be built attached to your house or garage or can be free-standing. It pays to investigate the materials available and discover that you can grow everything from Bibb lettuce out-of-season to exotic colorful plants such as orchids.



IF you don't have much room or much time there are several factors to be taken into consideration. First you'll want continuous bloom starting with bulbs in the spring and perennials with annuals selected by size and color to follow after. Continuing until the chrysanthemums and asters bloom in the fall.

Choose the largest for the background. Starting in the early spring with bulbs planted in the fall—**jonquils, crocus** and all the bright little early bloomers. Then **peonies**, whose foliage will stay lush and green throughout the summer. **Iris** which will bloom at the same time, followed by **alysum saxatile** and **candytuft**. Follow these by somewhat later perennials such as **delphinium, penstemon** or **tritoma** and the quickest annuals like **alysum** and **annual candytuft** and **petunias**, (preferably started early indoors.) Then come the **zinnias** and other mid-summer annual bloomers.

This succession of bloom is planned by the kind of flowers

you grow and by the time you start the seeds. Some flowers, like **asters** or **cosmos** come into bloom when they are subjected to a certain amount of sunshine, and early planting will not hurry the blooms, although it does encourage larger plants and more flowers when they do bloom. Others are indifferent to day length and will bloom whenever the plants are large enough.

Some plants like **snapdragon**, **alyssum** and **petunia** profit from very heavy pruning after the plants have passed their peak, for they will then make a fresh new plant and go through another blooming cycle. In the case of **petunias** it is good practice to cut back a few plants while others are left in bloom in order to have fresh growth coming along steadily for the future.

Accenting the House Line

The magic of color finds no more delightful expression than in annual flowers especially when the floral colors are selected for harmony with their surroundings.

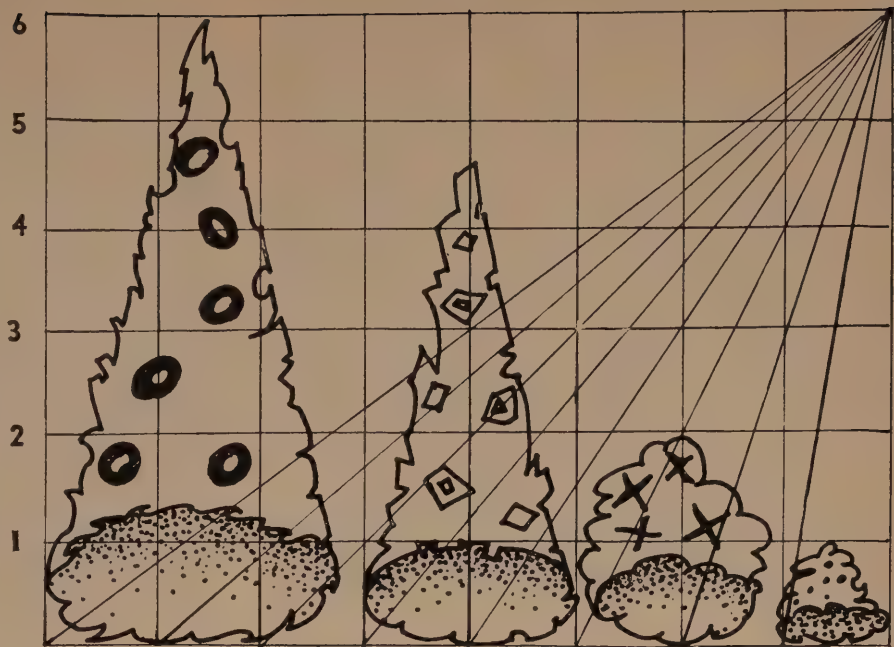
Near a house, for example, flowers can add greatly to its appearance if their color complements the house, and the flowers are grown in a suitable location, such as a corner where two walls meet.

Here flowers will break the harsh lines where walls meet the ground, quite as well as shrubbery or evergreens, and their color will add a decorative note. Annual flowers will never grow tall enough to make a low house seem lower or to obscure the view from a window.

Annual **anchusa** planted in the corner will grow two feet tall and bear dark blue flowers, resembling forget-me-nots. **Cynoglossum**, which has similar flowers with a longer flowering season may be used instead of **anchusa**.

White single **asters**, and pink **petunias** are placed in front of the tall blue forget-me-not flowers and on the edge of the bed are **alyssum** Violet Queen and the beautiful annual **pinks**.

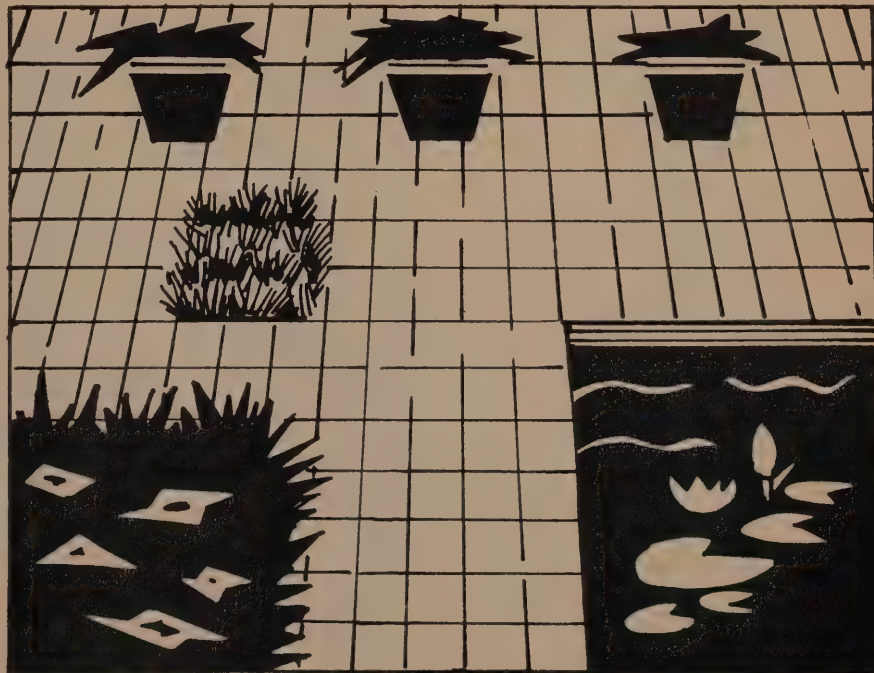
A bed like this will be a joy all summer long. It will take little care beyond watering and keeping the faded flowers removed.



Of utmost importance in good garden and border planting and planning is to remember the ultimate height, and breadth of the flower or shrub. Keeping in mind the amount of sunshine needed and surrounding areas. The drawing above shows how the light reaches the various forms of plantings at the staggered size of their growth.

With the trend to outdoor living, outdoor living areas are becoming more and more important with either paved or lawn areas, various gardening projects can very happily be included.

The fish pool can be used for water plants, cattails, water lilies and certain small areas of the terrace can be planted in jewel like perfection. It is usually best to plant one flower variety in each of these areas. Tubs and pots planted and brought into bloom in other areas, can always be brought in at their peak to accent any outdoor spot. As one group fades, it can be removed and replaced with others.



SUCCESS STORY WITH

VEGETABLES



THE whole family shares in the profits from your town vegetable garden with better appetites and consequently improved health. Gardeners, young and old, enjoy all-season tan in the cultivation of a small garden, with all the benefits which come from an abundance of Vitamin D.

The work of caring for a vegetable garden is not difficult. After the ground has been spaded, no task involves more muscle than sweeping the floor. Modern methods of cultivating stir the soil not deeper than one inch. Adequate fertilization increases yield and quality, so that a small area gives a big harvest.

Experiments have demonstrated that all the vegetables needed by a family can be grown, in soil of average fertility, in less time than it takes to shop for them, and of higher quality than could be purchased.

Heaviest yield can be obtained from the vegetables of which we eat the leaves. These include the "greens" which are cooked, and the salad leaves, which are eaten raw. These are the "green, leafy foods" which are so rich in vitamins.

Next in food production are vegetables of which we eat the roots, stems, or seed pods. Beets, carrots, parsnips, broccoli, snap beans, turnips and onions all give hearty yields and are rich in calorie values, vitamins and minerals.

Tomatoes should be grown in every garden, pruned and staked preferably, so they take up no more space than carrots, yet yield abundantly over a long season. Cucumbers, melons and pole lima beans are all good crops for training on a garden fence, where they will yield well.

Whatever your garden plans, come and see us and we'll help you make the best selections from our supplies of fresh seed chosen for our own climate and soil.



BEET, RUBY QUEEN

A home garden beet with very short tops. Of uniform growth and luxurious red interior of outstanding quality and good flavor. Tops are uniform, dark green.



SNAPBEAN, PEARL GREEN

A distinct white seeded Tendergreen type bush bean with round pods, straight, green and firm. Resistant to common bean Mosaic. Plants bushy and vigorous.

To Save Space Let Them Climb

All cucumbers will climb if they are permitted to do so. In a small vegetable plot, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas and beans can be grown on the fence.

When garden space is limited, wise home gardeners will exploit the air rights of their holding, and grow these vegetable crops which like to climb.



PEA, Freezer 37



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

Asparagus

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant to well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year.

MARY WASHINGTON (fr)—Highly rust resistant. Heavy yielder, producing early large shoots of rich, dark green color with tightly closed tips. 20c.

Beans

Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}'$ to $3\frac{1}{2}'$ apart. Plant seed $1\frac{1}{2}"$ to 2" deep and 3" to 4" apart. Do not plant until weather is warm and settled. Press soil around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. **DO NOT CULTIVATE** when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout season.

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

COMMODORE (Kentucky Wonder Bean)—A vigorous strain producing long, slightly curved, rounded and meaty pods with matchless flavor. 25c.

CONTENDER—Very early and abundant. Mosaic resistant. Meaty, brittle and entirely stringless. Pkt. 15c.

TENDERGREEN—Very meaty, smooth, dark green, round tender pods of delicious flavor, Mosaic-resistant. 25c.

TOPCROP—Medium green, round, meaty, entirely stringless. Mosaic resistant. 25c.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

CHOCTAW—High yielding, mosaic resistant, drought and heat tolerant and sets pods even under high temperatures. 25c.

PENCIL POD WAX—An old favorite round wax bean. Rich yellow color. 20c.

Beans, Lima

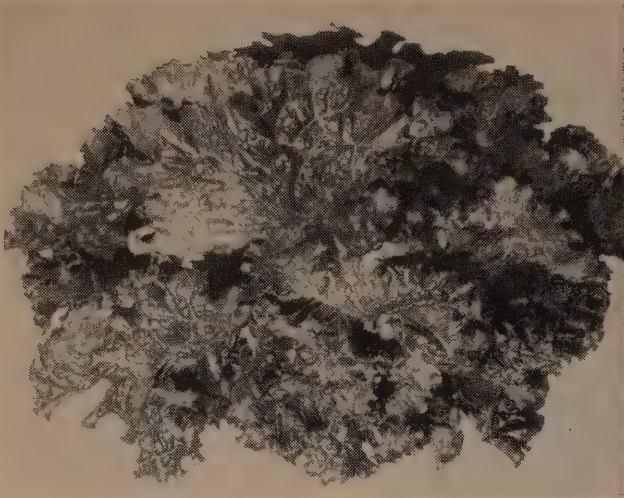
BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH—Popular bush lima. Easy to shell. Good fresh as well as frozen. 20c.

SQUASH, Table Queen



TOMATOES, Rutgers

BEANS, Topcrop



LETTUCE, Ruby



MUSTARD, Green Wave

Beans, cont.

FORDHOOK 242—Heavy yielder. Excellent fresh, canned or frozen. Delicious flavor. 20c.

IIENDERSON'S BUSH (fr)—65 days. Most widely used of the baby lima beans for home and market gardens. Productive, high quality, disease resistant. 15c.

Beans (Pole)

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

KENTUCKY WONDER (fr)—65 days. The leading pole bean, the best known and most widely used. Prized for its flavor, both in snap and green shelled stage. Kept picked, they will bear all season. 20c.

Lima (Pole)

KING OF THE GARDEN (fr)—88 days. Outstanding pole lima for heavy production and climbing ability. Numerous large pods filled with 5 to 6 large beans of excellent quality. 20c.

BROCCOLI, De Cicco



Beets

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

DETROIT PERFECTED (fr)—60 days. Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep oxblood red. Sweet and tender.

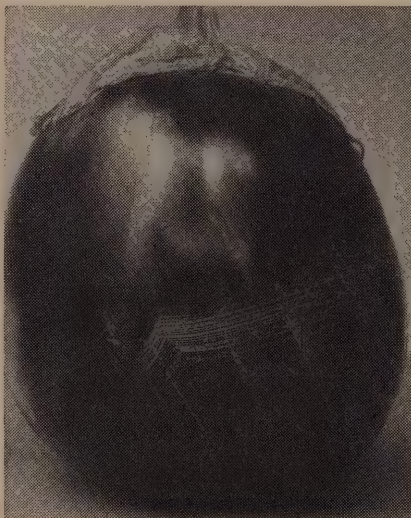
RUBY QUEEN—A home garden beet with very short tops. Of uniform growth with luxurious red interior.

Broccoli

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

DE CICCIO (fr)—70 days. An early market and freezing variety of recent introduction. The plant is tall, erect, with a fairly loose central head of yellowish green, followed by side sprouts. 20c.

EGGPLANT, Black Beauty



Brussels Sprouts

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

JADE CROSS—All America Silver Medal for 1960. Earliest, most uniform and prolific. Delicious flavor. 50c.

Cabbage

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—68 days. Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads.

GOLDEN ACRE—65 days. Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. 20c.

JERSEY QUEEN—Sweet, tender early cabbage. Plants are small and the heads of conical shape. Highly recommended. 15c.

Late or Winter Varieties

CHIEFTAN SAVOY—88 days. Flattened globe-shaped, Crumpled leaves. 20c.

Carrots

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED (fr)—70 days. Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long.

DANVERS HALF LONG—75 days. Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing.

GOLD PAK—Short, erect. Roots long, slender smooth, slightly tapered and pointed. Small indistinct cores and deep orange skin with rich orange colored flesh. Roots range from 8½ to 9¾ inches in length. Matures about two weeks earlier than *Imperator Long Type*.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—77 days. Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots taper to semi-blunt. 20c.

Cauliflower

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying well at top.

EARLY SNOWBALL (fr)—55 days. Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 30c.

Celeriac

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—120 days. (Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 20c.



RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe

Sweet Corn

Rows should be 3' to 4' apart. Seed 12" to 18" apart in rows or hills, covering with fine soil 1" to 2" deep firmly pressed down. In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 to 3 stalks to a hill. Make several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

Hybrids

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—The most widely used of all the hybrids for canning, freezing and the home garden. 10-14 rows of sweet light golden yellow kernels. 25c.

GOLD RUSH—Two weeks earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Ears equally as large and delicious. 25c.

IOCHIEF—83 days. A yellow hybrid sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender. 20c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID—Deep kernels, white, tender and sweet. Recommended for eating fresh, freezing and canning. 25c.

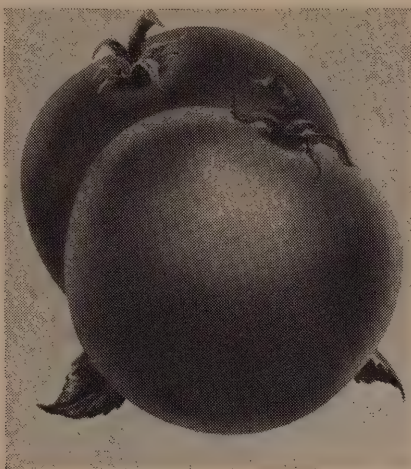
Cucumber

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enriched thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinize with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90% water.

MARKETER—68 days. Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy white flesh 7¾-in. long.

NATIONAL PICKLING—55 days. Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best pickler. 20c.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—68 days. Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 20c.



TOMATO, Rutgers

Eggplant

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY—Tender and tasty at all stages. The large, rich, deep purplish fruit retain their color for a long time. 25c.

Kale or Borecole

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH—55 days. Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Used as a vegetable and for ornament.

Lettuce

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from

seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

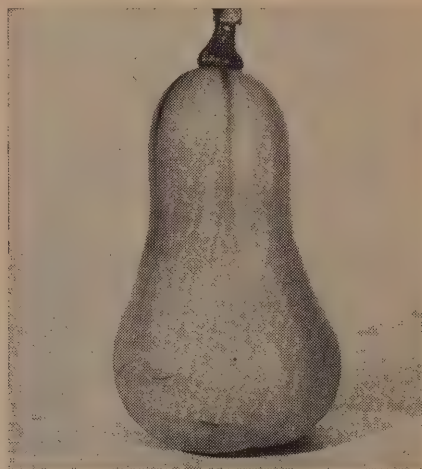
Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rooted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

GREAT LAKES—83 days. An outstanding Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads solid. 25c.

WHITE PARIS COS or TRIANON—66 days. Medium large self-folding dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior.

OAK LEAF—43 days. A popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Fine resistance to hot weather. 20c.

RUBY—A beautiful salad lettuce, non-heading, very fancy, frilled and crisp loose leaf. White seeded, best red lettuce.



SQUASH, Butternut

SALAD BOWL—44 days. Delicious bowlful of rich green leaf lettuce. 20c.

BIBB—A distinctive variety, very early and of highest quality. Tender, crisp and free of bitterness. Grow in early spring or fall. 20c.

BURPEEANA — The gourmet's delight. Heads are small, ideal for serving as individual salads. Always crisp and without bitterness. The outer leaves, as well as inside retain their crispness and delicate flavor for a long time. 35c.

Melons

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.



TOMATO, Homestead 24



WATERMELON,
Dixie Queen

PEPPER
Pimento



Proper Spading Technique

There's a trick to spading for best results. Drive the spade straight down. Dig a trench and lay the soil from the trench aside at the end. Now spade with the blade not parallel to the trench, but at right angles to it. Lift it up and turn the spade over so that the top soil, humus and plant food which you have added are dropped underneath and not in the trench which you have spaded previously.

When the last row is dug, carry the soil removed from the first row to fill in the last trench. If the good soil is deep, spade to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. If the top soil is shallow, avoid digging up the sub-soil. Pulverize the soil, breaking up clods with an iron rake and removing stones and trash. Just before planting any area of the garden, work that part finely and smooth off with a rake before making rows.

BEANS
Fordhook Bush Lima



BUSH SNAPBEANS, Greencrop



Herbs For Spice

Herbs are again becoming an important crop in many gardens. Originally they were grown because every home needed the flavorings, medicine, and perfume which the herb bed provided. Now that modern science has eliminated the necessity for these uses, the herbs are grown for beauty and choice flavorings.

When herbs were a necessity they were grown in beds or in a special garden. Herb gardens depended more on design for their effectiveness as most of the plants are green or grayish color with unattractive flowers. Some people are making small herb gardens or herb beds today.

Chives are an excellent low border plant. Attractive foliage is crowned with showy purple flowers in spring. The leaves are tasty in salads, cheese, and egg dishes. Sage is an interesting plant for the garden. The crinkled gray foliage is attractive, and the pale lavender flowers are interesting. The leaves are used in dressings.

Basil, marjoram, thyme, and rosemary are pleasing as border plants, while parsley is superb for edgings.

The herb plot may be a small formal garden, an informal border, or just a few rows at the edge of the vegetable garden. It should be within easy reach of the kitchen door so that the plants can be readily cared for and easily gathered. A very small plot will hold quite a number of kinds of herbs because

only a few plants of each are needed.

The method of drying is much the same for all the various herbs. Leaves and tender stems of balm, basil, borage, rosemary, sage, savory, fennel, marjoram, and thyme are cut in the young stage and dried slowly in a dustless, airy, darkened room. They may be tied in small bunches and hung head downward, or placed in roomy paper bags, and hung up.



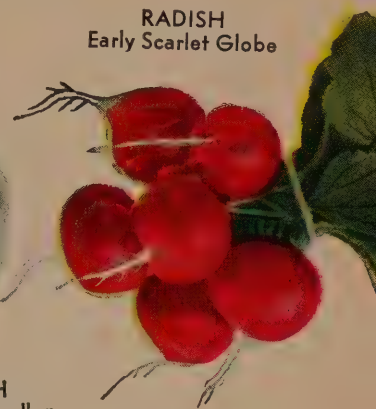
CUCUMBER, Smoothie



OKRA
Perkins Mammoth



SQUASH
White Bush Scallop

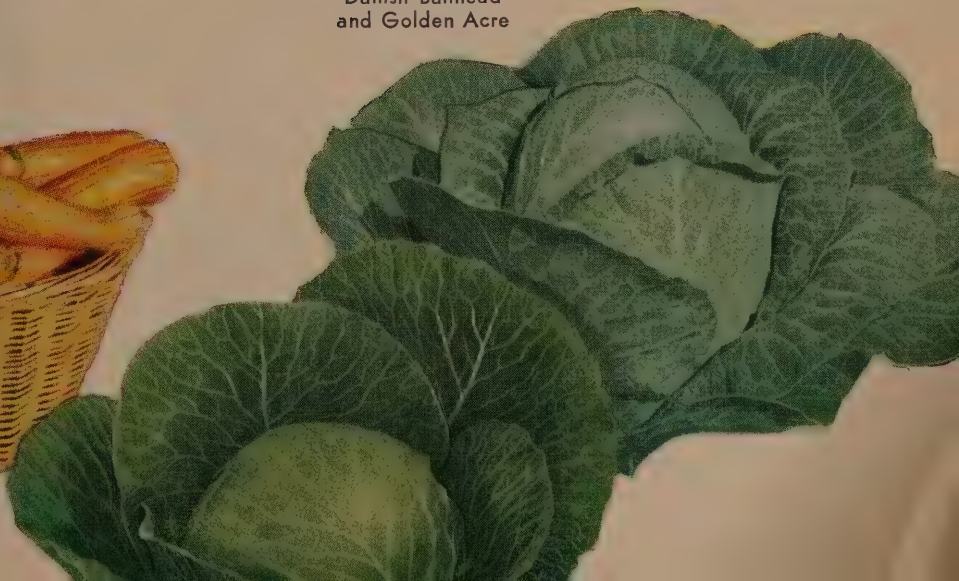


RADISH
Early Scarlet Globe

SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



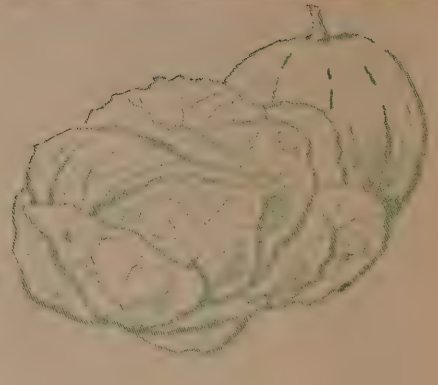
CABBAGE
Danish Ballhead
and Golden Acre





CAULIFLOWER,
Early Snowball

Ornamental
Gourds



MELONS (Continued)

DELICIOUS 51 — Sweet, bright orange flesh of a good rich flavor. Fruits weigh about 5 pounds. 25c.

GOLDEN DELIGHT—For the home garden or market. Has thick orange flesh, extra good quality with spicy flavor. 20c.

HARVEST QUEEN—Fruits oval with shallow ribbing, heavily netted and the tough rind stands handling and shipping well. A delicious sweet musky flavor. 25c.

Watermelon

Requires about same culture as muskmelons, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

CONGO—90 days. Oblong, blocky dark green fruits faintly striped lighter. Resistant to Anthracnose. 25c.

DIXIE QUEEN—Flesh is delicious deep red when ripe. Very sweet and free from fiber. Weight 30 to 35 lbs., highly wilt resistant. 20c.

KIECKLEY'S SWEET or WONDER-MELON—85 days. Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 20c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET—78 days. Icebox size, very good flavored strawberry red flesh. The best midget so far produced and recommended for short season areas. 25c.

SUGAR BABY—Early, productive and deliciously sweet. "Ice-box" size. Relatively few, small seeds. Good flavor. 25c.

Mustard

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF—Especially desirable for greens because of the smooth leaves of medium green. 20c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Popular curled mustard for spring or fall planting. Pleasing, mild flavor. 15c.

TENDERGREEN — Rapid growing with large, broad, dark green leaves. When cooked, tastes like spinach. 20c.

Okra or Gumbo

Sow in rows about 3" apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

DWARF GREEN LONG POD—Pods are ribbed, pointed, fleshy, dark green. 20c.

EMERALD—Highly productive. The good sized pods are very dark green, spineless and smoothly rounded. 15c

Onions

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When the plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for larger bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks in summer.

BERMUDA—Extremely mild, juicy white flesh. Especially desirable for early home use. 20c.

EVERGREEN BUNCHING—Seed sown in spring will provide mild, green scallions in the fall. Does not form bulbs. 25c.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE — Flesh fine grained, creamy white, fairly strong flavor, solid and juicy. Good keeper. 20c.

SWEET SPANISH—Sweet, round, glistening white onion. Mild flavor, solid and crisp. 20c.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN—100 days. Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler.



PEPPER, Banana

Onion Sets

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant set right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

Onion Plants

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

PARSLEY, Curled



Parsley

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter.

PARAMOUNT—70 days. The best looking, finest and most uniformly curled. Dark green leaves, tall strong stems. 20c.

Peas

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Early and Second Variety

FREEZONIAN (fr)—60 days. Luscious, melting peas that retain their garden fresh sweet flavor after freezing. 3½ inch pods with 8 or 9 medium sized peas. Pkt. 20c.

THOMAS LAXTON (fr) — 62 days. Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long with 7 to 9 large peas. 20c.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—62 days. Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium, light green tender peak. 25c.

Edible Podded or Sugar

TALL MELTING SUGAR—72 days. Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Pkt. 20c.

Peppers

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Jade Cross

CALIFORNIA WONDER—74 days. Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkable thick walls, tender, sweet. 20c.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX—Waxy, canary yellow changing to bright red when ripe. Quite hot. 20c.

LONG SLIM CAYENNE—70 days. The hot favorite. For canning, picking, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering. 20c.

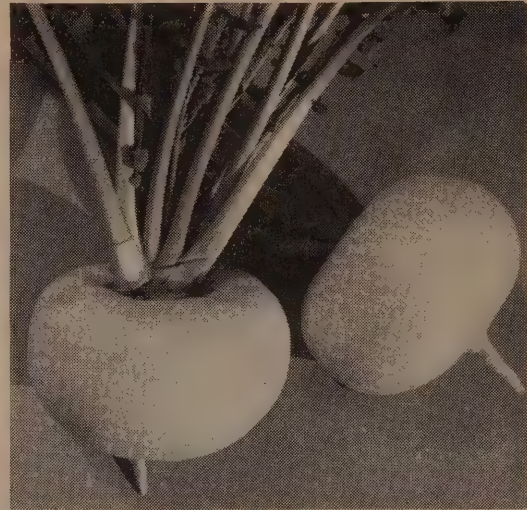
SUNNYBROOK PIMENTO—79 days. Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 25c.

YOLO WONDER—Of the California Wonder type, but resistant to tobacco mosaic. Flesh is thick, firm and sweet. 25c.

Pumpkin

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) store in warm, dry place.

LARGE FIELD—120 days. Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to



TURNIP, Just Right

15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—115 days. Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh.

Radish

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked. Make successive sowings up to hot weather.

CHAMPION—King sized edition of the popular and useful Cherry Belle. May be started early and its longstanding advantage makes it an all-purpose, beautiful crisp radish. 25c.

CHERRY BELLE — Round, smooth red with white, crisp and firm flesh. 25c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—25 days. Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white-tipped.

ICICLE—27 days. Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in. White, mild flesh.

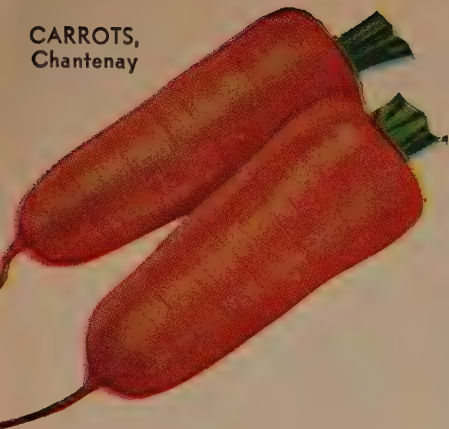
SCARLET GLOBE—Crisp and tasty white flesh with bright scarlet skin. 15c.

SPARKLER—The crisp, juicy flesh is pure white and of a good snappy flavor. 15c.

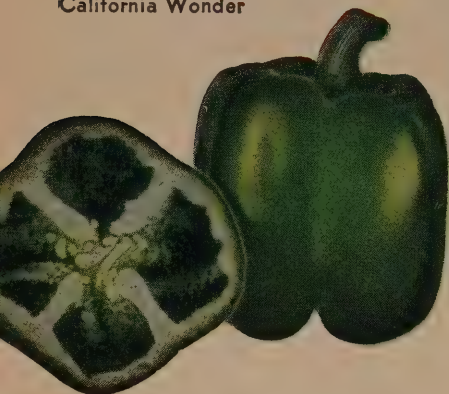
Spinach

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

CARROTS,
Chantenay



PEPPER
California Wonder



PEAS, Little Marvel, Thos. Laxton

Proper Planting Time

The proper planting time in your garden is determined by the ancestry of the plants. You are growing plants from far northern climates and from the tropics. It takes ingenuity and correct timing to take advantage of our changing seasons to give these plants the weather conditions they need.

The most northern crop is the **pea**. This must be planted early so that the pods will mature before hot weather. Coming from slighter warmer regions but enjoying cool weather are the plants of the cabbage family, **broccoli**, **brussels sprouts**, **cauliflower**, **kale**, **cabbage**, **collards**, **turnips**, **kohlrabi**, **radish**, and **mustard**. Others from similar regions are **beets**, **carrots**, **celery**, **lettuce**, **spinach**, **parsnips**, and **salsify**.

Mild climate plants that are sensitive to frost are **corn**, **beans**, **squash**, **tomatoes**, and **cucumbers**. These can only be grown when the weather is warm and settled.

Tropical crops are **lima beans**, **eggplant**, **peppers**, and **melons**. These are severely injured by low temperatures and should only be planted when the weather is hot and the danger of cold spells is over.

Some years the special season for certain crops is too short to mature them in the open. To make sure of a crop, these are started in cold frames or hotbeds and then transplanted

outside as soon as the weather permits. Early starting gives you the chance to gain several weeks on the season. **Cabbage**, **head lettuce**, and **cauliflower** are usually started early to gain a longer season in the spring, while **peppers**, **eggplants**, and **tomatoes** are started to gain a longer season of hot weather and produce a bigger crop.

Generally six weeks is allowed to grow plants in frames before planting out. This gives stocky plants that are not overgrown but large enough to save considerable time in maturing.

WHY Folks like to Shop HERE

We don't have any monopoly on the Garden seed and supplies we sell, but good gardeners still prefer to buy here, because this is a real garden store. Here every transaction is a friendly deal between gardeners. Here we try our best to deliver something more than just merchandise. That's because we're seedsmen—and proud of it.



TURNIP,
Purple Top

PRICES

Subject to change

As is usual in seed catalogs, we must notify you that prices are subject to change without notice. We shall of course, make every effort to maintain our listed prices.

GIANT NOBEL—43 days, large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick smooth, deep green leaves. 20c.

NEW ZEALAND—65 days. Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked.

VIRGINIA SAVOY—A greatly improved selection, the leaves of which are large, dark green, extremely crisp and tender. Blight resistant. 20c.

Squash

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3" to 4" apart each way and winter squash 8" apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

BLACK BEAUTY—Earliest, most prolific bush Zucchini. Grows 2 to 3 feet high in open bush form with a single semi-erect stem.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—50 days. Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 20c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—52 days. Pale green fruits changing to creamy white. Milk-white delicious flesh.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—55 days. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—The most popular summer curved neck squash. Fruits are meaty, bright yellow skin and salmon-orange flesh of delicious flavor. 20c.

ZUCCHINI — Cylindrical smooth, deep blackish green with creamy white flesh. Extremely tender. 25c.

BLUE HUBBARD—112 days. Blue-gray, slightly ridged fruits. Shell is rough and very hard. Keeping quality excellent. Flesh bright yellow-orange, fine grained, dry and sweet. Desirable for freezing.

BUTTERCUP — Turban shaped fruits weigh 4 to 5 pounds. Thick orange flesh, cooks dry and sweet with a pleasing, rich flavor. Good keeper. 20c.

BUTTERNUT—80 days. Dry sweet yellow flesh of superb texture and excellent flavor. Has only a small seed cavity. Is tasty baked or boiled. Easy grown. 20c.

HUBBARD—The popular winter squash for all purposes. Fairly large fruits with dark green warted skin and attractive deep orange-yellow flesh which is fine grained, sweet and dry. 20c.

TABLE QUEEN (fr) — Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking. 25c.

Turnip

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 6" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

JUST RIGHT—All America Silver Medal 1960—Heavy cut-leaf foliage and well developed white smooth roots of flattened globe shape. Uniform growth and delicious flavor. 20c.

FOLIAGE TURNIP—Seven top. Winter greens of excellent quality.

Tomato

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out 3 apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until weather is warm and settled, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of stacking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

BEEFSTEAK—96 days. Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich subacid flavor. One of the best for home use. 25c.

CAMPBELL'S 378-A—A fine large tomato, heavy yielding and resistant to both cracking and fusarium wilt. Delicious flavor. 20c.

FIREBALL — Early. Good size, smooth, globe shaped and unusually firm. Mild flavor. 25c.

GLAMOUR—Fine large, crack resistant fruit. Heavy yielder with solid, mild flesh. 25c.

OXHEART—90 days. One of the largest pink tomatoes, often weigh 1 lb. Interior is solid with thick, firm walls and small cavities with few seeds. 25c.

RUTGERS—80 days. Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, white thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 20c.

STOKESDALE—70 days. An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

FEEDING VEGETABLES

General Preparation of Soil: Broadcast manure 2 to 3 inches thick, dig in deep, or 1-2 inches compost or peatmoss, on spaded soil and dig in 3 to 4 inches deep. On poor soil add complete fertilizer broadcast 3 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet, and cultivate in. If soil is acid, broadcast lime as far in advance as possible.

ROOT CROPS

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions

At Planting: Broadcast 3 to 5 pounds complete fertilizer plus 3 pounds superphosphate. For onions, add wood ashes 10 to 12 lbs.

After thinning: 1st side dressing, nitrate of soda, 1 to 2 pounds. For onions repeat in 3 or 4 weeks.

When $\frac{3}{4}$ grown: 2nd side dressing, complete fertilizer 2 pounds.

VINE CROPS

Squash, Melons, Cucumbers

At planting: in holes (hills) manure or compost 2 or 3 shovelfuls, plus tankage or other organic fertilizer and superphosphate 3 or 4 trowelfuls. When well started—1st side dressing, complete fertilizer 3 pounds.

LEGUMES

Beans, Peas

At planting: Beans can readily be over-fertilizer especially for nitrogen. Complete fertilizer, plus super phosphate, 3 pounds, well mixed with soil under rows. On rich soil, superphosphate only. Side dressing complete fertilizer 2 pounds, applied well out from rows. Peas.—lime, 3 to 5 pounds, when digging soil; manure and compost, plus complete fertilizer and a superphosphate, 2 to 3 pounds under seed bed.

When flower buds appear: 1st side dressing.

Beans—complete fertilizer 2 pounds well away from rows or hills.

Peas—nitrate of soda 1 to 2 pounds, when 6 inches high.

Sweet Corn—At planting complete fertilizer plus $\frac{1}{3}$ tankage 4 to 5 pounds per 100 feet of row, under seeds.

When 12 to 15 inches high: 1st side dressing complete fertilizer 2 to 3 pounds per 100 feet.

PLANTING TOMATOES

Adequate soil preparation pays off in more and larger fruits although tomatoes succeed in most types of soil that don't remain overly wet. Where earliness is desirable, light soil will produce tomatoes more quickly. However, richer, well-prepared soil develops sturdier plants, higher yields, and quality fruit. The common factor to all kinds of soil—and the danger—is drainage; it must be good.

Use sufficient manure to open the soil and assist in retaining a steady moisture content. You must not overwater tomatoes. The vines are unduly stimulated and the flowers drop off, and ripening fruit is left soft and mushy. Nor should you underwater tomatoes or water them irregularly. Maintain a continuous, even amount of soil moisture while tomatoes are in active growth. As soon as fruit commences, water less frequently and less heavily. Tomato fruits will then be solid and firm.

Tomatoes respond vigorously to both chemical fertilizer and manure. Both the yield and quality of their fruits are improved. The old custom of burying a shovelful of manure (if not dug in) eight or ten inches beneath each tomato plant is still a wise practice. Even in rich, well-manured soil tomato plants will benefit from a light application of a commercial fertilizer at the time of transplanting. Fertilize again when the small, immature fruits appear or immediately after the first harvest.

Tomatoes are side dressed differently from most other plants. Although placed in rows, side dressing may result in a waste since each plant is some distance apart. Dribble the fertilizer in a circle around each plant and about six inches away from the stem the first time; farther away the next time, nearly to the perimeter of the outer foliage.

Plant tomatoes deeply. For example, if the stem is six inches long, dig the planting hole three inches deep to cover that much of the stem. Wherever a tomato stem comes in contact with the soil, the health and vigor of each plant is increased.

Make a water basin around each tomato plant, work a teaspoonful of a commercial fertilizer into the soil, and water immediately. Don't wait until you've finished planting all of your tomatoes to do these tasks. Tomato roots must not dry out. Cover the soil with a few inches of a clean straw mulch, gradually building up the mulch and spreading it out as the plants grow.

There's an old controversy among gardeners: to stake or not to stake tomatoes? Should you

allow the plants to sprawl on the ground, train them on trellises, or tie them to individual stakes? Only you can solve that for yourself.

There's no question that staked or trellised tomatoes look better, are cleaner, can be planted more closely together, and generally produce larger fruits.

Also, where summers are likely to be on the cool side, staking does seem to induce earlier and better fruiting. A clean mulch, however, protects sprawling vines and low fruits and, where you have the room, effects considerable saving in time and labor.

To stake tomatoes, drive a strong pole (one to two inches square by six feet long) into the ground beside the base of each plant. Avoid injuring the roots by driving in the stakes before planting. As the tomato stems lengthen, tie them loosely to the stakes with a soft twine or raffia. To prevent the string from slipping, wrap it once around the stem and twice around the pole, then tie.

All staked tomatoes must be pruned. There are two ways of doing this. One is to prune severely, limiting each plant to one stem and pinching off the tips of side growths after they've developed two leaves. Severe pruning produces earlier and larger fruits—but smaller quantities. Unless you want tomatoes for competitive garden shows or have a very short growing season it is wiser to practice less severe pruning. Limit staked tomatoes to three stems per plant. Cut out sucker growths and pinch out side growths, leaving at least two leaves on them. Within reason, the more leaves that can be left on a tomato plant the more fruit will mature.

Tomatoes are attacked by more than thirty diseases and any or all parts — roots, stems, leaves, fruits—may be affected. But not all of them are found in any single region, and rarely in home gardens. All of the diseases are controllable by clean cultivation, rotation, seed disinfection, planting resistant strains, and regular dusting or spraying with a fungicide.

Most of the time you'll harvest tomatoes when they're dead ripe. The flavor is far superior. However, ripe fruit soon becomes soft and doesn't last. Green fruit, though, can be kept for some time. In late fall select mature green tomatoes, those that have finished their growth but haven't begun to color. Store them on shelves where you can keep the temperature down to fifty degrees Fahrenheit and the air very humid in order to prevent wilting.

WISE WATERING RULES

Gardens cannot grow without water. When dry weather is accompanied by high temperatures careful watering practice may save you lots of trouble, and loss.

First the quantity of water is important. Gardens need at least one inch of water each week; and if this does not fall in rain, it must be applied from a hose. Do not apply it in daily shallow doses, but soak the ground six inches deep at each application.

Next comes the time to water. The best time is early morning, next during the day when the sun is shining and the least favorable time is in the evening. If necessary to water during the evening, do not wet the leaves of the plants, since they will remain damp all night and this will encourage moulds and fungi. Where there is a humid climate, and homes have too much shade, both encourage plant diseases, by keeping leaves damp. Sunshine is the best preventive, dry leaves the next, and the last resort is a fungicide.

Lawns should be watered in the morning, or while the sun is shining, and never sprinkled with a hand nozzle, because the holder tires before the lawn gets enough. There are many inexpensive sprinklers which operate with little attention and spread water evenly. Let them stay long enough in one place to wet the soil several inches deep.

For vegetable gardens it is especially important not to wet the leaves of lettuce, chard, and other leaf crops. It is better to keep water off all vegetable leaves, except when the sun will dry them quickly. Some method of flowing water directly on the soil without washing out miniature gullies is required. One of the best is a canvas hose which leaks, and serves the purpose of an irrigation ditch. If possible get one the exact length of your garden row, so it can be lifted to another spot when one area has been thoroughly soaked.

For bushy flowers there are special tubes and nozzles which will spread the water near the roots without wetting the leaves. Many prefer to use a piece of wood on which water is allowed to flow directly from the hose, without a nozzle. This is an effective spreader.

While leaves should not be allowed to remain damp long, most plants enjoy a morning shower bath, on a day when they will dry quickly. Evergreens need frequent washing, and this discourages insects—red spiders, in particular.

Don't forget the evergreens and shrubs in your watering schedule. Newly planted specimens need regular watering during their first year, when their root systems are limited and must get food and water for the plant within a small area. Young plants which succumb during their first year usually suffer from insufficient water.

LETTUCE FOR SALADS ALL SEASON

The fresher the greens, the better the salad—and, no salad tastes quite so good as the one grown in your own garden.

Tossed salads are a "must" in most reducing diets and furnish a wealth of vitamins for growing children. A salad garden can give you months of crisp, flavorful greens which you would never be able to find in the markets. A further advantage of a home-grown salad is that the leaves can be picked, washed, dried and chilled minutes before serving—an important factor, as any gourmet will agree, in extracting the fullest flavor from your salads.

Here is a suggested list of salad ingredients which can be easily grown by the home gardener:

Lettuce is the key to your tossed salad. The commercially grown lettuce tends to be the tight, white head which most salad chefs find to be tasteless and difficult to dress. In growing your own, you can enjoy the preferred cos lettuce, known as "romaine"—which is available for growing in several varieties.

Loose heading varieties—such as Bibb or Lime-stone—also is a favorite with small fanciers. This

type of lettuce can be grown in the early spring and fall, but tends to go to seed in hot weather.

Leaf lettuce is also excellent in salads and can be grown for a much longer period than the head type. Leaf lettuce can be used when the leaves measure two inches across. The plants must be thinned out regularly in order to mature.

Endive can be grown in two types—broad and curly leaved. Both hold up under frost or hot weather and have a distinctive flavor which is an asset to any salad. Since frost improves this flavor, a late sowing is recommended so that the plants will reach maturity in the fall.

One of the most useful salad vegetables is chive. A cousin of the onion, its leaves have a delicate onion flavor, just sufficiently strong to give the faintest seasoning to a salad. Chives grow easily from seed and a plant survives many years. Its flower is an attractive lavender and can do double duty as a decoration along a garden walk.

As many as four sowings of salad vegetables can be made with good results and there should be at least two, as a very minimum—one in the spring and one in midsummer for fall use.

♈ **ARIES:** Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating.

♉ **TAURUS:** Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbs.

♊ **GEMINI:** Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ **CANCER:** Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ **LEO:** Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots.

♍ **VIRGO:** Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating.

♎ **LIBRA:** Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ **SCORPIO:** Next to Cancer in productivity. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ **SAGITTARIUS:** Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ **CAPRICORN:** Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ **AQUARIUS:** Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ **PISCES:** Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time).

● **1st QUARTER, MOON INCREASING**—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye.

◐ **2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING**—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes.

☾ **3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, etc.

☾ **4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—In the 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths.

1961 Moon Phases

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1 ☾ .6:55a	2 ♏ .1:48a	1 ♏ .8:11a	1 ♏ .10:35a	1 ♎ .11:23p	2 ♎ .11:46a
3 ♏ .7:47p	4 ♏ .1:25p	3 ♏ .7:19p	4 ♎ .4:32p	4 ♏ .2:40a	4 ♏ .1:53p
5 ♏ .7:47p	6 ♏ .10:47p	6 ♏ .4:22a	6 ♏ .8:50p	6 ♏ .5:24a	6 ♏ .5:27p
8 ♏ .7:31a	9 ♎ .5:01a	8 ♎ .11:01a	9 ♏ .0:03a	8 ♏ .8:24a	8 ♏ .10:41p
10 ♏ .4:03p	11 ♏ .7:49a	10 ♏ .3:16p	11 ♏ .2:32a	10 ♏ .11:57a	11 ♏ .5:42a
12 ♎ .8:40p	13 ♏ .8:15a	12 ♏ .5:28p	13 ♏ .4:56a	12 ♏ .4:28p	13 ♏ .2:53p
14 ♏ .9:38p	15 ♏ .7:54a	14 ♏ .6:27p	15 ♏ .8:19a	14 ♏ .10:37p	16 ♏ .2:17a
16 ♏ .8:57p	17 ♏ .8:43a	16 ♏ .7:36p	17 ♏ .2:00p	17 ♏ .7:18a	18 ♏ .3:11p
18 ♏ .8:36p	19 ♏ .0:27p	18 ♏ .10:31p	19 ♏ .10:54p	19 ♏ .6:46p	21 ♏ .3:31a
20 ♏ .10:32p	21 ♏ .7:57p	21 ♏ .4:34a	22 ♏ .10:44a	22 ♏ .7:39a	23 ♏ .0:46p
23 ♏ .3:54a	24 ♏ .6:50a	23 ♏ .2:25p	24 ♏ .11:29p	24 ♏ .7:14p	25 ♎ .6:01p
25 ♏ .0:53p	26 ♏ .7:34p	26 ♏ .2:40a	27 ♏ .10:32a	27 ♏ .3:33a	27 ♏ .7:57p
28 ♏ .0:23a		28 ♏ .3:27p	29 ♏ .6:23p	29 ♎ .8:10a	29 ♏ .8:19p
30 ♏ .1:06p		31 ♏ .2:20a		31 ♏ .10:20a	
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
1 ♏ .5:08p	8 ♏ .10:49p	2 ♏ .7:35a	8 ♏ .4:16a	7 ♏ .9:59a	5 ♏ .3:21p
9 ♏ .9:03p	15 ♏ .2:11a	9 ♏ .8:58p	14 ♏ .11:38p	14 ♏ .10:55p	12 ♏ .11:17p
16 ♏ .3:30p	22 ♏ .2:37a	16 ♏ .0:51p	22 ♏ .3:51p	22 ♏ .10:19a	21 ♏ .3:02a
23 ♏ .10:16a		23 ♏ .8:50a	30 ♏ .0:41p	29 ♏ .10:38p	28 ♏ .6:38a
31 ♏ .0:47p		31 ♏ .11:48p			
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 ♏ .8:56p	2 ♏ .10:20a	3 ♏ .9:02a	3 ♏ .3:36a	2 ♏ .0:13a	1 ♏ .9:06p
3 ♏ .11:15p	4 ♏ .5:08p	5 ♏ .9:03p	5 ♏ .4:45p	4 ♏ .0:40p	4 ♏ .7:30a
6 ♏ .4:04a	7 ♏ .2:58a	8 ♏ .10:10a	8 ♏ .5:04a	6 ♏ .10:37p	6 ♏ .2:21p
8 ♏ .11:30a	9 ♏ .3:01p	10 ♏ .10:33p	10 ♏ .3:17p	9 ♏ .5:51a	8 ♏ .6:29p
10 ♏ .9:16p	12 ♏ .4:00a	13 ♏ .9:21a	12 ♏ .11:19p	11 ♏ .10:58a	10 ♏ .9:12p
13 ♏ .8:58a	14 ♏ .4:42p	15 ♏ .5:51p	15 ♏ .5:24a	13 ♏ .2:58p	12 ♏ .11:42p
15 ♏ .9:58p	17 ♏ .3:44a	17 ♏ .11:39p	17 ♏ .9:36a	15 ♏ .6:19p	15 ♏ .2:50a
18 ♏ .10:36a	19 ♏ .11:40a	20 ♏ .2:41a	19 ♏ .0:09p	17 ♏ .9:10p	17 ♏ .6:39a
20 ♏ .9:00p	21 ♏ .4:02p	22 ♏ .3:36a	21 ♏ .1:36p	20 ♏ .0:04a	19 ♏ .11:51a
23 ♏ .3:40a	23 ♏ .5:22p	24 ♏ .3:40a	23 ♏ .3:11p	22 ♏ .4:01a	21 ♏ .6:54p
25 ♏ .6:29a	25 ♏ .5:03p	26 ♏ .4:44a	25 ♏ .6:31p	24 ♏ .10:24a	24 ♏ .4:26a
27 ♏ .6:41a	27 ♏ .4:53p	28 ♏ .8:34a	28 ♏ .1:06a	26 ♏ .8:06p	26 ♏ .4:31p
29 ♏ .6:13a	29 ♏ .6:43p	30 ♏ .4:23p	30 ♏ .11:31a	29 ♏ .8:26a	29 ♏ .5:28a
31 ♏ .6:57a	31 ♏ .11:58p				31 ♏ .4:35p
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
4 ♏ .9:35p	3 ♏ .5:48a	1 ♏ .5:07p	9 ♏ .0:53p	8 ♏ .3:59a	7 ♏ .5:52p
12 ♏ .1:12p	11 ♏ .4:36a	9 ♏ .8:50p	16 ♏ .10:35p	15 ♏ .6:14a	14 ♏ .2:07p
20 ♏ .5:14p	19 ♏ .4:52a	17 ♏ .2:23p	23 ♏ .3:31p	22 ♏ .3:44a	21 ♏ .6:42p
27 ♏ .1:51p	25 ♏ .9:14p	24 ♏ .5:34a	31 ♏ .3:00a	30 ♏ .0:20a	29 ♏ .9:57p

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HEAL ALL



DANDELION



COMMON
CHICKWEED



LAWN
PENNYWORT



YARROW



NARROW
LEAVED
PLANTAIN



QUACKGRASS

Weeds

Weeds are the bane of a gardener's existence, but they need not be if you use precautions. The secret of killing weeds is to start as soon as they emerge. Either pull them up roots and all, spray with chemicals, or cut them off below ground level and mulch. But get them early!



YELLOW FOXTAIL



GROUND IVY



BROAD
LEAVED
PLANTAIN



CRABGRASS

Weeds are grass robbers since their root systems thrust laterally through the grass roots and steal moisture and valuable mineral salts needed by your lawn to insure hardy growth. Some weeds send out runners on the surface which take root, form new plants and proceed to take food from the grass, stunting it, shading newly germinated grass and ultimately discouraging growth. Tap roots, the central roots, are weed storage plants from which the lateral root system draws its reserve strength. Some weeds can be killed

by merely spraying weed killing chemicals on the leaves; others require chemical injection at the tap root. Modern chemical weed killers are selective and formulated to do a specific job.

Successful weed removal means getting them early—before the flowering stage, go after them in the spring or early summer. Weeds should be two or more inches high before spraying however, otherwise the leaf is not broad enough to fully

absorb the chemical and the tap root will revitalize them.

Dandelions can be easily controlled with our selected weed killers. Their root systems are comparatively simple and being a medium-broad leaved plant the chemical has freedom to work quickly and effectively.

It has been found that some regrowth of dandelions will occur if they are treated when the turf in general is suffering from drought. Tell us the weed you are going after, and we'll prescribe the remedy!

FLOWER PLANTING GUIDE



FLOWER

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below.

A—For dry, hot locations.	E—For edging.	I—For their fragrance.
B—For a succession of blooms.	F—For the rock garden.	J—For porch or window boxes.
C—For shady locations.	G—For their foliage.	K—Climbing vines.
D—For poor soil.	H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.	L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	EFJ	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	BCDEFIJ	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	CIL	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	CEF	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	AE	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	BFI	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	ABCDEIJ	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	AE	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	DEH	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	ABD	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	FI	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	CDF	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	AD	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	CD	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	BH	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	AB	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	IK	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	EJ	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	BJ	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	BI		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	IK	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	AK	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	DEFK	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush-vine
Nigella	10-18	BF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	CEF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	DEFJ	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	ABCFIJ	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	CE	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	EFJ	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	AF	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

The numbers I to VII, found with flower listing refer to the following cultural notes which give directions for growing all the flowers we list.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed indoors in seed beds or flats. Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in uncovered. Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom. Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. *Otherwise the culture is the same as II.* Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in Culture VIII.

Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in the fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. *For garden use, handle as in Culture II.* For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or shel-

CULTURE

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE



tered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat moss. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray. As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed bed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, *Culture I* may be used. Delphinium seed is often started in August to take advantage of the cooler nights for the seed will not grow when the soil temperature is above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. *Otherwise Culture is the same as I.* The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat moss or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will draw moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year, then die.

This means that a continuing show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace ones flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store food for the next year's bloom.

Pansies are tender perennials that are treated as annuals or biennials. When grown as annuals, they should be started indoors about six weeks before time for planting out in early spring. When grown as biennials, the seed is started in late summer and the plants carried over winter in protected spots where extreme temperature and moisture are avoided. Mulching or the use of frames may be necessary in your particular garden. Pansies do best under conditions of constant, moderate moisture, partial shade and a humus-rich soil. Pinching off old flowers will prolong the flowering season.

KEY—For "Time to Plant" in fifth column below.

A—As soon as soil can be worked.

B—Two weeks before last spring frost.

C—Week before last spring frost.

D—After all danger of frost.

E—When danger of hard freeze is over.

F—In time to allow maturity before freeze.

	Seed Needed for 50 ft. of row	Space Between Rows (inches)	Space Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Time to Plant	Days Growing Period	Edible Period	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of Row
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	A			
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	A	2-3 yr.	4-5 wk.	25 lbs.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	C	50-70	4-5 wk.	20 qts.
Beans, Lima	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	C	60-90	3-4 wk.	32 qts.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	C	60-90	6-8 wk.	30 qts.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	C	88	3-4 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
Beets	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	A	55-100	4-6 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
Broccoli	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	A	80-120	8-10 wk.	25 head
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	A	70-110	6-8 wk.	15 qts.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	A	75-130	4-6 wk.	35 head
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	F	75-85	4-6 wk.	40 head
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	A-F	65-85	6-8 wk.	24 qts.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	A-F	65-90	1-2 wk.	25 head
Celery	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	E	100-140	6-8 wk.	100 stalk
Collards	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	F	24-36	until fall	3 bu.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	36	9	1	B	65-100	1-2 wk.	100 ears
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34	8	1	B	115		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	D	60-100	4-6 wk.	100 fruit
Eggplant	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	D	110-150	until fall	75 fruit
Endive	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	A	80-100	3-4 wk.	50 head
Kale	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	A-F	70-100	until fall	50 plants
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	A-F	55-75	2-3 wk.	1 bu.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	B	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 head
Muskmelons	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	D	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 fruit
Mustard	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	A-F	28	until fall	1 bu.
Okra	1 oz.	36	15	1	D	50	until fall	450 pods
Onions	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	A	110-140	4-8 wk.	1 bu.
Onion Sets	1 pt.	12	6	1/2	A	50-100	4-8 wk.	60 bun.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	E	90-120	until fall	45 bun.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18	4	1	A	100-150	until fall	1 bu.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	A	50-70	1-2 wk.	1 bu.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	D	100-140	until fall	300 fruit
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	D	90-120	until fall	25 fruit
Radish	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	A	25-30	1-2 wk.	50 bun.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	48	48					100 stem
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2				1 bu.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	A	130-150	fall	300 roots
Spinach	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	AIF	40-60	1-3 wk.	1 1/2 bu.
Spinach, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	E	70	until fall	50 lbs.
Squash, Bush	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	D	60-80	until fall	60 fruit
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	D	100-140	fall	35 fruit
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	A	50-60	unti fall	25 lbs.
Tomatoes	1/16 oz.	40	36	1/2	D	100-150	6-12 wk.	2 bu.
Turnips, Roots	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	A-F	50-70	1-3 wk.	1 bu.
Turnips, Greens	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	A-F	50-60		1 1/2 bu.
Watermelons	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	D	90-130	3-4 wk.	20 fruit

CANNAS

Apricot—Large shell pink flowers; green foliage; extremely dwarf.

President—Immense bright red flowers in large clusters. Green foliage. Height 4 feet.

Richard Wallace—Beautiful large clear light yellow flowers, green foliage; dwarf.

Red King Humbert—Large light red flowers; bronze foliage; medium tall.

GLADIOLI

APPLE BLOSSOM—Beautiful white with lushly suffused rich pink petal margins. 1956 AAGS.

BAGDAD—Smoky old rose, deeper at the edge of the throat.

CARIBBEAN—Blue-violet throat and small cream spear. 1957 AAGS.

C. D. FORTNAM—Blush pink, heavily ruffled florets.

CHINA BLUE—Light violet-blue. 1961 AAGS.

COL. W. C. ATKINSON—Excellent deep lavender.

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN—Large mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines on the throat.

ELMER'S ROSE—Deep rose. Heavily ruffled.

EMPEROR—Regal Purple trimmed in ermine white. 1958 AAGS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—Crystal clear white shading to light cream throat.

FRIENDSHIP—Superbly colored self light pink, blending to a cream throat.

GOLD—Rich, deep golden yellow.

GYPSY DANCER—Orange with chartreuse throat, heavily ruffled. 1961 AAGS.

JOYOUS—Medium rose, lighter in the throat. 1959 AAGS.

KING DAVID—Deep purple with garnet flush in lower petals.

LANDMARK—Huge, tall, cream-colored with lovely ruffled florets. 1960 AAGS.

LITTLE PANSY—Petite, rich velvety deep blue with pansy-like blotches. 1960 AAGS.

LORELEI—Tall ivory cream shading to deep cream in the throat.

MANSOER—Glistening blood-red with velvety texture.

MARGARET BEATON—Snowy white florets with a small red blotch deep in the throat.

MARGARET FULTON—Clear rich dark salmon pink. Throat apricot pink.

MAYTIME—Stunning pink with white throat. 1957 AAGS.

ORANGE GOLD—Clear orange self cover.

PROSPECTOR—Light yellow with beautiful amber lip.

RED CHARM—One of the finest medium reds.

ROYAL STEWART—A clear light red, lightly ruffled. 1956 AAGS.

SANS SOUCI—Tall, strong clear scarlet with a narrow white line on lower petal.

SHERWOOD—Ruffled deep purple with darker blotch in the throat.

SNOW PRINCESS—Tall white with long flower spike.

SPARKLER—Butterfly, informal type, pale yellow with scarlet throat. 1959 AAGS.

SPIC AND SPAN—Tall, ruffled deep pink with salmon shading.

Bulbs & A Choice Selection

THE RAJAH—Ruffled, rich reddish purple.

TRAVELLER—A lustrous rose pink with deeper rose throat.

VALERIA—Bright light red of a distinctive shade.

DAHLIAS

ARTHUR GODFREY—(F. D.) Flame red with orange-buff shadings. Large.

AVALON (F. D.)—Profuse bloomer with rich large lemon-yellow blooms.

BLACK MONARCH—Very dark, oxblood red. A strong grower with many blooms. Long, sturdy stems make this a fine cutflower.

CITY OF CLEVELAND (F. D.)—Glowing orange with suffusions of red showing through. The formal flowers are borne on a strong sturdy bush.

COMMANDO—(I. D.)—Clear shade of deep lavender. One of the finest.

GALLANT FOX (I. D.)—Brilliant red, A good cut-flower variety.

GOLDEN TREASURE (F. D.)—Golden yellow, large flowering.

JANE COWL (I. D.)—Blend of bronze, buff and gold. Strikingly beautiful.

JERSEY BEAUTY (F. D.)—Pink shaded with chamois. Flowers large and well formed.

KINDIG PURPLE (F. D.)—A wonderful plant with deep green foliage setting off the richness of the giant deep purple flower.

Tubers

For Garden Beauty

MICHIGAN WHITE—Clear white. A beautiful cutting variety with 6 inch blooms.

MRS. GEO. LE BOUTELLIERE (I. D.)—Deep rich carmine red. Very attractive.

MRS. THOMAS EDISON (I. D.)—Dark claret red on a medium low bush.

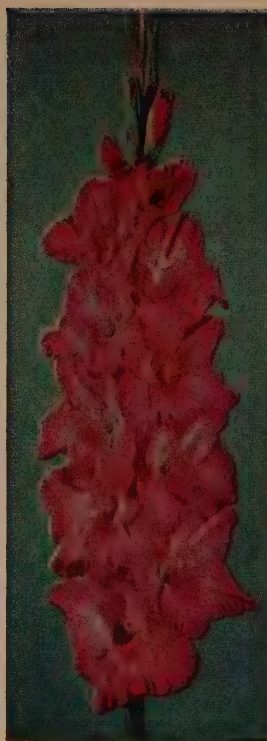
ROSY DAWN (Ball Type)—Rose red and yellow. Fine for cut flower.

ROYAL PENNANT (I. D.)—Rich royal purple with eight inch blooms.

SALEM SUNSHINE (I. D.) — Primrose yellow blooms, measuring up to 10 inches across.

POMPON DAHLIAS—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care.

MINIATURE DAHLIAS—Lovely 3 to 4 inch blossoms just like the larger.



JOYOUS
AAGS 1959



SPARKLER
AAGS 1959

RUSTY
AAGS 1961

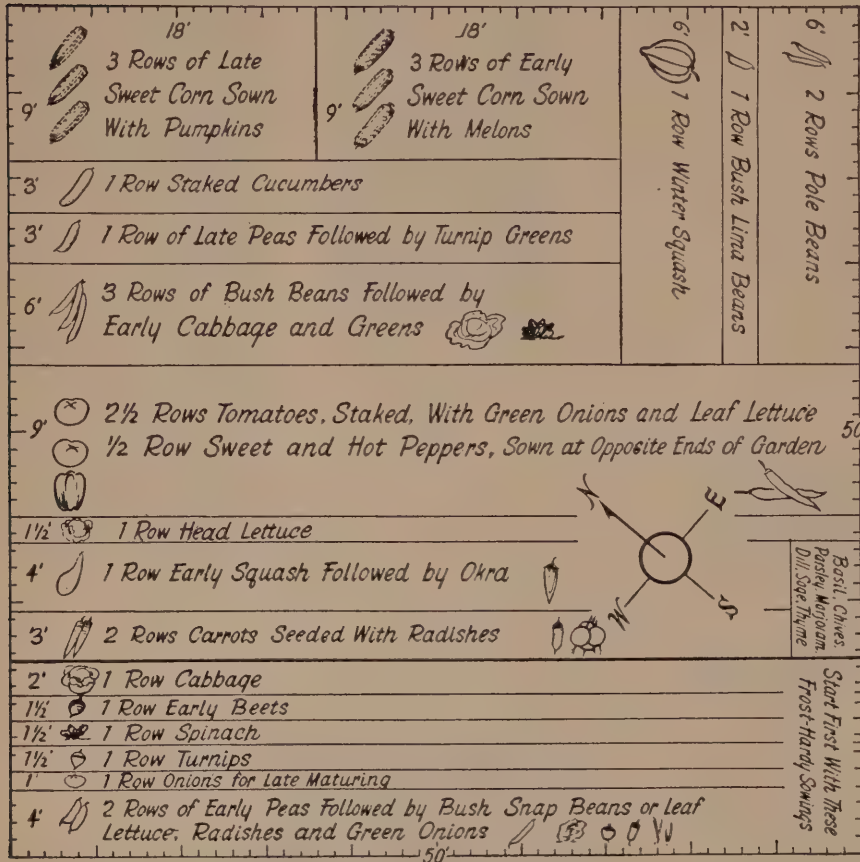


PLANS FOR PLANTING A GARDEN

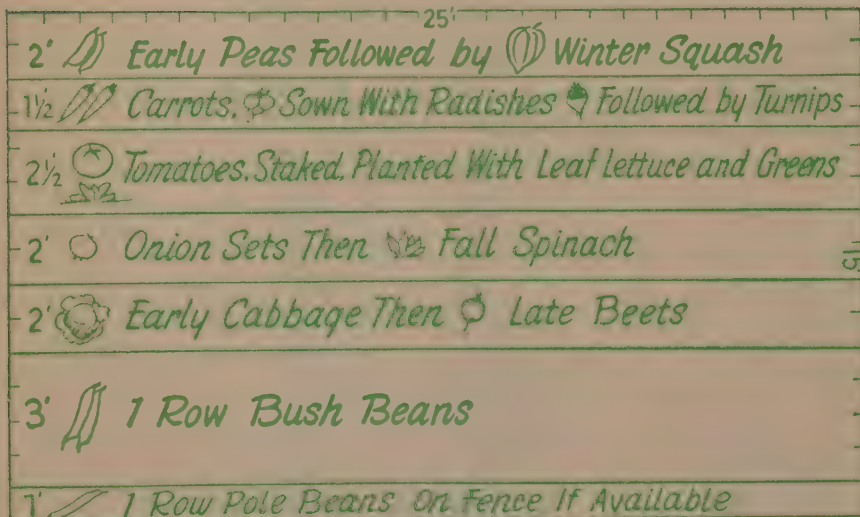
The diagrams below are carefully planned for maximum production of foods for a balanced diet. Varieties suggested will produce vegetables throughout an entire season with some that are resistant to early freezes. Plan for intercropping and succession cropping too so

your garden will be working full time and give maximum production. Since the exact size and shape of the garden must conform to the space available, each plot is an individual project in layout. These plans are offered as a sound starting point.

A SUGGESTED 50' x 50' GARDEN



PLAN FOR A 25' x 15' GARDEN



Some Alternate Plans

Plan No. 2

Row
No.

- 1 Mustard
- 2 Garden Cress
- 3 Summer Squash
- 4 Spinach
- 5 Spinach
- 6 Beans—Lima or Green Soy
- 7 Bush Beans followed by late Lettuce
- 8 Bush Beans followed by Cauliflower
- 9 Bush Beans followed by Cauliflower
- 10 Late Peas followed by late Cabbage
- 11 Midseason Peas followed by late Cabbage
- 12 2nd early Peas followed by Rutabagas
- 13 1st early Peas followed by Brussels Sprouts
- 14 Carrots, Radishes, followed by Kohlrabi
- 15 Early Beets followed by Carrots, Radishes
- 16 Lettuce followed by late Beets
- 17 Kohlrabi followed by Endive

Plan No. 3

- 1 Radishes followed by Sweet Corn
- 2 Green Onions followed by Sweet Corn
- 3 Tomatoes interplanted with Peas
- 4 Tomatoes interplanted with Peas
- 5 Early Cabbage followed by Turnips
- 6 Beets followed by Cabbage
- 7 Potatoes or Onion Sets
- 8 Carrots followed by Bush Beans

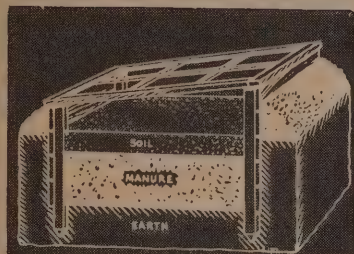
Making the Layout

Take a piece of paper—big enough so you can put in all the information you need. (An easy to figure scale is 1/4 inch on the paper to 1 foot in your garden).

Begin by making a rough diagram.



Start Early Plant Enough



**HOT
BEDS**

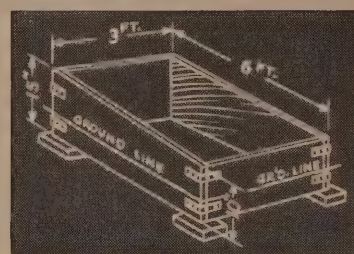
The hotbed should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day. Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh strawy horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and all around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat. As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 85 degrees.

Starting Seed Indoors

For starting seed indoors, use a shallow box. Place pieces of broken clay pots over drainage cracks to prevent clogging, then spread some soil lumps over the bottom before you fill the box with a mixture of equal parts of sand, soil and peat moss. Pile high in the box. Press down firmly on the sides with your hands. Scrape off surplus soil with a board or tamper. Firm loose soil until it is spread evenly about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the top of the seed box. Then, mark off straight rows about 2 inches apart. **Sow seeds uniformly thick, just so they don't touch.** Use an old kitchen sieve to screen soil over the top after the seed are sown. Do not cover with more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil. Use the tamper to firm the soil over the seeds. **Water soil after firming.** Place a strip of burlap over the box and pour water over it. Never pour water on the bare soil. Another effective way of watering is to place the box in a pan of water. **Cover the box with newspaper or a piece of glass to prevent fast drying. Keep moist.**

When seedlings appear, remove the newspaper. If you are using glass, leave it on a little longer, but slide it over a bit to give air. As soon as the seedling makes its second leaf, it must have attention or it will become weak and spindly. Use a pointed stick to transfer the young plants to flats. This is known as "pricking out."

Flats should be made about 3 in. deep, 14 in. wide and 24 in. long. This is a good size to handle and will accommodate 42 plants spaced 2 x 3 inches. The soil for flats should be reasonably fine and sifted only to remove stones and large lumps and be only a little lighter than the plants will ultimately need.



**COLD
FRAMES**

A cold frame is the same as a hot bed without manure or other source of artificial heat. It depends upon the sun for heat and must be covered with hot bed mats to conserve this heat at night and in coldest weather. Most important spring use for the frame is the hardening off of seedlings started indoors.

The bed in your cold frame should consist of a 2" layer of gravel for drainage, 1" sand, and 4"-5" of good garden loam. Sand under the soil makes transplanting easier. Always water in the early morning.

A Seed Bed for Transplants

If you don't have a cold frame, you can prepare a special bed for starting seedlings and transplants. This bed will serve some of the important uses of the frame and can be quickly made, involving little or no expense.

The three essentials are **good drainage, soil rich in humus and protection from heavy rains.**

Select a site, preferably in the full sun, that is sheltered from the north and northwest winds by a building, a hedge or shrubbery.

Avoid a low spot, where water is likely to stand after heavy rains. However, if you don't have such a spot, drainage can be provided by raising the bed six inches, with sloping sides.

If the soil is naturally heavy and wet, dig it out to a depth of 8 inches and fill in about 3 inches of cinders or coarse gravel. Use the soil removed to fill the bed.

If your seed bed soil is not fine and full of humus, mix it with about one-third its bulk in peat moss and add enough sand to give it a granular texture. Mix these by shoveling them through a screen of one-half to one inch mesh. A convenient width is 4 feet, so that seeding, thinning and transplanting can be done from the sides. Narrow boards, held by stakes along the sides afford extra protection and can be used as supports for crosspieces over which burlap bags or similar shading material can be stretched while seeds are germinating or small transplanted seedlings get established. This seed bed is good also for starting biennials and perennials to be sown in the late summer. Properly shaded it is also a good place to root cuttings.



The Most

Hulled Bermuda

Highest grade Bermuda. Removal of the hard, almost water-tight hull speeds germination. With proper moisture conditions, seed germinates in one to two weeks.

Unhulled Bermuda Grass

Best for sunny exposure and summer lawns. Makes vigorous and persistent growths, lasts for years, stands long, hot summers well and grows well in any soil not too wet. Ideal for lawns, golf courses and athletic fields. Makes a tough, even turf without clumps and recovers quickly after cutting.

White Dutch Clover

Easily grown on most any soil which is not too acid. Its low, compact growth makes it valuable for crowding out weeds. It is best sown in the spring.

Creeping Red Fescue

An extremely hardy type of fine-leaved fescue which spreads by underground root stems. Makes an extremely tight weed-resistant turf.

Chewings Fescue

A vigorous fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drouth and hard wear.

Merion Blue Grass

A strain of Kentucky Blue which has demonstrated throughout the country its ability to stay green all summer, require less mowing and resist many turf diseases. Has amazingly heavy root growth.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Considered by many as our most valuable native grass, it forms a close, thick turf of rich dark green color. Being rather slow in germinating, it is usually used in combination with other grasses. This is especially true in making a new lawn.

Poa Trivailis

This is a true shade grass similar in growth and appearance to the well known Kentucky Blue Grass. Not recommended in thin, poor soils.

Our Finest Lawn Mixture

Our Selected lawn mixture is a combination of the finest quality seeds—which we have developed after years of experience. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting. There just isn't any better combination than this for our lawns.

Other Grasses

In addition to the lawn grasses listed here, we can supply just about any other variety you need. We carry a complete line of all grass varieties that can be grown successfully.

THE BEST GRASS SEEDS COME FROM

GEO. KELLER & SONS CO.

909 Maine St.

Quincy, Ill.

Beautiful lawn in town . . .

The only way to win a thick, lasting turf is to sow a mixture of true turf grasses suited to your own soil and climatic conditions. The only sure way to get such a mixture is to depend on a seed specialist. That's us!

In addition to the best in grass seed, your lawn will need intelligent care in applying the right fertilizer at the proper time, in using the best weed controls to keep out undesirable growth, and in getting the best tools for cutting, raking, edging, watering and all other operation in maintaining your lawn. Make our store your headquarters for all of the tools and supplies needed to make and maintain a beautiful green lawn. Come in and see us soon.

THE NEW LAWN

If you are building a new lawn, it requires exacting preparation and subsequent care. Spade or plow the area to an 8 to 10 inch depth. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. Have the soil tested to see if addition of lime is necessary and how much. Prepare the seedbed several weeks in advance so that it will have time to settle. Smooth down the surface to finished levels with a steel rake.

PLANT FOOD IS NECESSARY

Apply a complete plant food and any necessary lime and mix them with the top six inches of soil by digging in at least a week before sowing. Be sure to apply evenly in order to avoid any spottiness when the grass comes up. To avoid weeds, work in peat moss, about a bale to each 1,000 square feet. Spread top soil, rake well and remove all stones and heavy clods of earth. The seedbeds should be smooth. Take care to spread all fertilizers uniformly over the seedbed surface.

BROADCAST THE SEED

The easiest way to sow seed on small lawns is to broadcast it preferably in the morning of a still day. Sow plenty of seed, at least 3 pounds to each 1,000 square feet, but don't sow it too thickly. Sow half the seed lengthwise and half crosswise. This insures proper distribution of the lawn seed. If the soil has been rolled or is packed hard by rains, go over it again with a steel rake before sowing.

WATER GENTLY BUT THOROUGHLY

Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Continue to water daily until seed germination is complete—three to four weeks—then water as needed, but always water thoroughly. Light sprinkling encourages shallow roots. During a drought, lawns are very often injured from lack of moisture in the soil. Proper artificial watering is essential at this time. Soak well to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Early morning is best for watering.

GET RID OF THOSE WEEDS

At the first sign of weeds, spray with one of our selected weed killers. Get them before they get big, since young weeds are easiest to kill and the weeds take away life-giving nutrients from the young grass and crowd it out. When given an opportunity for vigorous growth, turf grasses offer very severe competition to weeds for the space, moisture and nutrients. Weed controls start in the very early spring.

CONTROL INSECT DAMAGE

Japanese beetle grubs attack lawns in the spring, cutting the roots. Spray or dust your lawn with one of our selected insect killers. A vigorous turf with strong root systems is a vital part of the program of fighting insects. Earthworm injury consists primarily in the casts which worms leave at the lawn surface, thereby making the surface bumpy. Use arsenate of lead for the most satisfactory control and use as directed for white grubs.

ROLLING IS IMPORTANT

Roll your lawn to imbed seed and insure perfect contact between seed and soil. This is a very important step in establishing a good lawn. A tamper or wide board can be used on small areas when a roller is not available. This is a very important feature of lawn care and should not be neglected. Clay soils require less rolling and should be rolled with a lighter weight roller than others.





THE SUN

Sunlight is the prime requisite for all garden plants because, even with plenty of plant food and water, most plants will die without an adequate supply of sunlight. Most annual and perennial flowers need at least half a day of direct sunshine. Plants grow tall and spindly looking for sunshine they can never reach if they are planted in a shady spot.

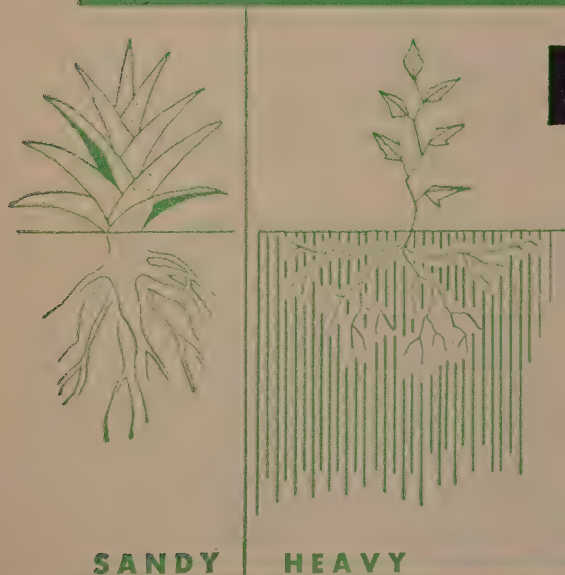
There are a few, though, which do fairly well in the shade or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots: **Bleeding Heart, Candytuft, Cleome, Coreopsis, Cornflower, English Daisy, Godetia, Larkspur, Lobelia, Lupine, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Pansy or Vinca.**



THE RAIN

The first necessity in growing plants is water. Plants are made up for the most part of water—60 to 90%. Without water, no plant can live and grow. Any soil, under good drainage conditions will hold, when saturated, a definite amount of water, but when rainfall is inadequate it is necessary to provide this life-giving element.

In spots where the sun beats down all day long, many flowers will not prosper. But some will do well even in these difficult locations. A few you might try are: **Ageratum, Alyssum, Cosmos, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Margold, Petunia, Annual Phlox, California Poppy, Portulaca, Salvia, Scabiosa and Zinnia.**



THE SOIL

Soil consists of 2 important components. **Mineral soils** which are formed of decomposed mineral matter, and **muck or peat soils** which are derived from and contain large quantities of organic matter.

Mineral soils consist of mixtures of sand, silt and clay. Crop-producing of a soil more abundant in sand is increased by reducing acidity, adding deficient nutrients and increasing organic material. These coarse-textured soils are low in water holding capacity and for this reason are unproductive unless irrigated, even though nutrients are supplied in abundance.

Muck soils require application of large quantities of potash since they are notably deficient in potassium.

BUGS and INSECTS



To know HOW to fight insect pests you first have to recognize them. The pictures below will help you in identifying the various sucking and chewing insects which will attack your garden.

Insects are spread over the season and in different stages of life from the egg, larva to the bug itself. Their methods of attack vary in two ways—either chewers or suckers. The wide variety of harmful insects in their varied stages of life require in some cases some vastly different chemicals to meet the immediate requirements. We have the right insecticide to eliminate these pests.

A PORTRAIT GALLERY OF GARDEN ENEMIES SUCKING INSECTS



GLADIOLUS
THRIP, 1/16"



BEET LEAF
HOPPER, 1/8"



MELON APHID,
3/32"



CHINCH BUG,
3/16"



TARNISHED
PLANT BUG, 1/4"



RED SPIDER
MITE, 1/60"



CABBAGE
APHID, 1/32"



SQUASH BUG,
3/8"

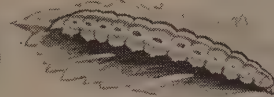
CHEWING INSECTS



ASPARAGUS
BEETLE, 7/32"



ROOT MAGGOT,
1/3"



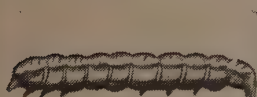
CABBAGE
WORM, 1"



STRIPED CUCUMBER
BEETLE, 1/4"



SPOTTED CUCUMBER
BEETLE, 1/4"



CUT WORM,
3/4" - 1"



SQUASH VINE
BORER, 1/2"



TOMATO HORN
WORM, 3" - 4"



POTATO
BEETLE, 3/8"



FLEA BEETLE
1/16"



MEXICAN BEAN
BEETLE, 5/16"



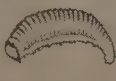
CORN BORER,
1"



CODLING MOTH,
1/2" - 3/4"



CABBAGE
LOOPER, 1 1/2"



CARROT
WEEVIL, 1/4"



CORN EAR
WORM, 1/4" - 1 1/2"

What They Do

APHID—Sucks. Colors and sizes varied. Found on under side of leaf and on stems. Soft-bodied, wingless—also with long, narrow transparent wings 3 times as long as its body. Causes discoloring or curling of leaves.

ASPARAGUS BEETLE—Gnaws shoots and feeds on foliage.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE—Chews, 8 black spots on each wing. Spiny larvae skeletonize leaves.

CABBAGE WORM—Velvety green with yellow stripes. Chews holes in leaves.

CABBAGE LOOPER—Pale green with white stripes along sides. Chews.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE—Lays yellowish orange eggs in groups of 20-30 on underside of leaves. 5 yellow and 5 black stripes on each wing. Chews.

CUCUMBER BEETLE—Yellow with 3 black stripes on back. Chews.

CUTWORM—Cuts off plants at soil level. Found within 8"-10" radius of plant, about an inch below ground surface. Dull colored, variably-striped. Curled up. Chews.

CARROT WEEVIL—Chews. Legless, brown headed grub. Tunnels into crown of plant, filled with a sawdust like material or sealed up with black exudate to hide eggs.

CODLING MOTH—Pinkish white, brown-headed worms eat holes from side or blossom end of apple to core.

CORN BORER—Chews. Found on under side of leaves. Flat masses of pearly white eggs, overlapping like scales and pinkish worm 1" long with dark heads.

CORN EAR WORM—Chews. Green to brownish, with white stripes along sides. Found in silk end of ear.

FLEA BEETLE—Chews. Shiny, black, round beetle. Chews sieve-like holes.

LEAF-HOPPER—Sucks. Found on under side of leaves. Pale green. Slender winged, wedge shaped. Gives leaf tips scorched appearance, puckering.

TOMATO HORN WORM—Chews. Large green worm with yellow markings and prominent horn-like projection at rear.

THRIPS—Sucks. Tiny yellow or brownish slender bodied, pointed at both ends. Narrow plume-like wings. Nymphs wingless, same size and shape, but watery white with bright red eyes.

RED SPIDER MITE—Sucks. Found at apple blossom time on under side of leaves. 8 legged, very tiny, reddish, whitish, greenish mite. Causes yellow or brown blotches on leaves with powdery appearance on under side.

SQUASH OR STINK BUG—Sucks. Egg clusters of 25-50 reddish brown eggs found on under side of leaves. Bug flat, brownish and stinking.



GARDEN PARTY
AARS 1960

FIRE KING
AARS 1960



Patented Hybrid Teas

RED

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL—Unmatched by any other red rose. Rich, vivid tones of crimson enhanced by darker overtones of glowing oxblood red.

MIRANDY—Long, ovoid buds of rich maroon-red. Penetrating Damask fragrance.

NEW YORKER—Immense blooms of resplendent scarlet with dark overtones of a rich velvety hue.

FLORIBUNDA

FASHION—Rich coral-peach up to 3 inches with 25 petals.

MOJAVE
AARS 1954



FORTY-NINER
AARS 1949



INDEPENDENCE—Brilliant orange-red in clusters of six or more with double blooms up to six inches across.

IVORY FASHION—A sparkling Floribunda set off by a suggestion of yellow in the bud stage and the petals hold very well.

RED PINOCCHIO—New glorious red with lasting fragrance.

SPARTAN—Burnt orange buds soften to orange-red shaded coral.

VOGUE—Soft coral-red. Flowers are big and beautifully formed. Delightful fragrance.

GRANDIFLORA

CHERRY GLOW—Deep cherry red Hybrid Tea-shaped roses on upright branched plants.

GOLDEN GIRL—Bright, clear solid yellow. Good size and form. Fragrant and free blooming.

MONTEZUMA—Brilliant, rosy salmon. Tall plant with blooms on long, strong stems.

QUEEN ELIZABETH—Delicate pure pink, with subtle blending of soft carmine-rose and dawn pink. Tantalizingly fragrant.

STARFIRE—A cherry red blooming both singly and in clusters.

WHITE

GARDEN PARTY—Spectacular with a rich ivory center, turning to apple blossom pink at the outer edge.

WHITE KNIGHT—Magnificent, pure white, satiny rose with blooms 5 inches across.

Roses

BI-COLOR

CONFIDENCE—Delicate blending of peach and pink. Huge petals. Delicate, delightful fragrance.

FORTY-NINER—The most brilliant of all bi-colors. Petals are a vivid orient red inside changing to cherry red. Outside chrome to straw yellow.

GAIL BORDEN—A warm combination of pastel pink and apricot tints. Outside soft yellow and glowing apricot inside. Opens gradually to an immense flower of warm pink.

LADY ELGIN—Apricot and orange. Bright, handsome flowers on long stems with color remaining bright. Pleasing fragrance.

MOJAVE—Radiant orange colored flowers, highlighted by flame-like tones of scarlet and vermillion.

TIFFANY—Long pointed buds of deep pink with golden shading at the bottom.

LAVENDER

STERLING SILVER—Tight buds lightly suffused lavender-pink open slowly to 4-5 inch flowers with cool lavender as the dominant tone. Fresh, sweet fragrance.

PINK

KORDES PERFECTION—Pink or rose-red and cream in a delightful blending or colors. Good cutting flower and very vigorous. Has a delicate and intriguing scent.

PINK PEACE—Big and beautiful. A dusty pink with hairline edging of lighter color. A rich tone remaining throughout bloom. Strong fragrance.

SHOW GIRL—Bright, luminous, deep pink buds with exhibition-type open blooms on straight stems. Perfect for cutting.

YELLOW

GOLDEN SCEPTER—Tall with dozens of slender, golden yellow buds which reach 5½ inches. Equisite yellow retaining color all summer.

PEACE—Ovoid buds of golden yellow, etched pink, changing to canary yellow, then cream as the pink gradually suffuses the bloom.

SUTTER'S GOLD—Gold touched with flushes of copper, pink or vermillion. Blooms abundantly, making lovely flowers perfect for cutting.

CLIMBERS

BLOSSOMTIME—Provides a profusion of exhibition quality blooms of delicate pink. Fragrant.

CRIMSON GLORY—Luxuriant, vigorous, fast-growing climber with high-pointed blooms of deep vivid crimson.

GLADIATOR—Brilliant rose-red with immense, 5-inch high centered flowers. Blooms and re-blooms all season. Delicate fragrance.

Standard No. 1 Varieties

RED

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG—Lovely pointed buds of spectrum red open to beautiful rose-red blooms. Each petal is edged with a silver line.

CRIMSON GLORY—Beautifully formed blooms of deep vivid crimson. Fascinating fragrance.

PINK

PICTURE—A favorite pink in gardens because of its beautifully formed buds and blooms of luminous pink.

CLIMBERS

BLAZE—Popular spring blooming plant covered with thousands of blazing red flowers. Big, husky and hardy.

DR. J. H. NICHOLAS—Radiant pink flowers from late spring to hard frost. Very fragrant. Fine cutting stems.

PAUL'S SCARLET—Brilliant scarlet flowers of rapid growth and extreme hardiness. Blooms are large and last over a long period.

WHITE

K. A. VIKTORIA—Old fashioned white rose. Cream white with faint lemon center in the open flower.

1961 All Americas

DUET—A bicolored Hybrid Tea, displaying two unusually warm and lovely colors. As the buds unfold, the inner face of the petals is the soft-salmon-pink one sees in the reflection of a summer sunset on a fleecy cloudbank. The reverse side of the petals is a rich bright crimson, the two colors making a delightful contrast.

PINK PARFAIT—A Grandiflora of lovely blending of soft pastel pink shades. Petite buds, ever perfect in form, vary in color from pale dawn-pink to rich apple-blossom pink. Often the heart of the opening flower is a distinctive ivory-pink. The color of the open flower varies with the weather through a variety of delicate pink shades to a rich rosy-pink at the tips of the petals.



IVORY FASHION
AARS 1959

STARFIRE
AARS 1959



SPRAYERS and DUSTERS



SIMPLEX® Safest compression sprayer. Cover seals from inside. 3 or 4 gal. sizes.



SAF-T-LOK* Sprayer. Easy to seal, safe to open. Powerful pump. 2, 3 and 4 gal.



FAVORITE® Lightest 2 gal. sprayer. Has Saf-T-Lok* sealing. Roto-Spray nozzle. 5 ft. hose.



SUBURBAN* New 12-gal. power sprayer. Easy to operate with any solution. Adjustable nozzle.



FUTURA* Push or pull sprayer with lever-pump handle. Multi-Spray* nozzle. 7 ft. hose.



HYDRA-GUN®
Easy to use, 1/2 gal.
high pressure
sprayer. For fog or
long range. 2
models. 2 prices.



SIGN OF THE BEST BUY



ADMIRAL* Duster. Applies 1 qt. powder pesticide easily, uniformly. Swivel nozzle.

*TRADEMARK

WHEN IS A "BULB" NOT A "BULB"?

Do you know the difference between **true bulbs, corms** and **tubers**? A true bulb is a bud, wrapped with fleshy scales which are the bases of leaves. Each bulb must have a period of dormancy, during which time the new plant—in all its details of leaves, petals, stamens, and pistils is formed.

CORMS resemble true bulbs in appearance, but the **embryo flowers are not formed within the heart of the corm itself.** They are developed rather by the corm's hoarded supply of nourishment. The corm differs also from the true bulb, in that its life is for one season.

TUBERS differ from true bulbs in that they are **underground stems with eyes or buds on the surface**. While some tuberous roots exhaust their energy in one season, and leave the newly developed roots to carry on, others rebuild their energy, increase in size, and give bloom the next season.

GARDEN INVESTMENTS

Belgian Grown

Camellia Flowered Begonias

Large bulbs planted in semi-shade or in a northern exposure will flower freely from early summer until late September or frost. Good rich soil with a generous amount of peat moss will produce saucer-sized double camellia-like blooms. Bulbs available in pink, white, red, yellow, orange and salmon.

Hardy Garden Lilies

Hardy Lilies in your garden are a source of beauty and pleasure. The flowers are unusually long lasting and bulbs will usually produce for several years. For the best effect, lilies should be planted in groups of 3 or 6 of a single variety. Good drainage is essential and they prefer sun although they will stand slight shade. Although hundreds of lily varieties exist, the most popular and satisfactory varieties are these three:

Rubrum Lily. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all lilies producing many flowers for weeks. Petals are pure white shading to a bright red with red dots. Petals are turned back.

Regale Lily. A native of China producing huge white trumpet shaped flowers with yellow throats and brownish outer ribs.

Auratum Lily. Known as the "Golden Banded Lily of Japan," this variety produces huge scented flowers with a golden band through the center of each large flat white petal. Brown spots near the center of the flowers provide an interesting and beautiful combination.

Stakes and Supports

Few gardens accessories are better value than bamboo plant stakes. For pennies, they protect flowers and plants from wind damage and mud spattering. Many plants need support and grow better with it. Buy plant ties too for fast and easy plant tying.

Proper Planting Depth

[illegible]

Gladiolus

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points:

Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of about 18 inches is highly desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and 5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Planting Glad bulbs too shallow in light soil will cause them to topple over or grow at bad angles. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed. Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom. When cutting gladioli, it is very important to leave two or three of the broadest leaves at the base of the stalk.

Insect Control—It is wise not to delay your weekly dusting or spraying program after the sixth leaf has appeared. D.D.T. dust or spray is almost universally used today. A 5% dust is quite effective. Spray should be applied in a fine mist under heavy pressure. Ask us about our new insecticides.

Gladiolus thrips, mice, moles and rabbits are all enemies of your bulbs.

Leafhoppers carry disease and injure the plant by sucking the juice from leaves and stems.

Thrips can destroy your bulbs, even when stored. Ask us about our many good preparations to control these pests.

Cannas

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one to be planted in the center.

NIBONeX

No-Nib'l RABBIT REPELLENT

Protects vegetables, flowers, shrubs against rabbit damage. Can be applied as dust from its sifter-top can, or mixed with water and sprayed on vegetables and ornamental plants to repel rabbits. Effective by taste and not by odor.



3 oz. can 79c 6 oz. can \$1.29
12 oz. can \$2.39
6 oz. treats 300 ft. of row crop

SYFONeX®

BRASS SIPHON MIXER

Applies soluble fertilizers, weed and pest control chemicals accurately mixed and automatically as you sprinkle. Attaches to faucet, between hose lengths or behind nozzle, draws chemical concentrate from container in proportion of about 1 part concentrate to 16 parts water.



Gives Quick, Easy Care of Lawns, Gardens . . .

SYFONeX assures safe, easy feeding and care of lawns, gardens, shrubbery without danger

Retails \$2.25 each.

HYPONeX® AFRICAN VIOLET FOOD

BRINGS MORE BEAUTY & BLOOMS TO ALL AFRICAN VIOLETS...

Grows better plants, more and larger blooms. Instantly soluble, balanced and complete for developing healthier plants without over-stimulating or burning. Used in propagating as well as general culture. Excellent for all house plants. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons liquid plant food.



2/3 oz. pkt. . . . \$.15 5 oz. \$.59
2 oz. \$.29 10 oz. \$1.00

HYPONeX®

Soluble **PLANT FOOD** Complete

GROWS BETTER PLANTS IN SOIL, SAND OR WATER

Simply dissolve and water all your houseplants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs, or lawn. Produces stronger plants, more and larger flowers and fruit. Excellent for starting seedlings, cuttings, transplants. Clean, odorless. Won't burn if used as directed. Complete and balanced. Results sure.



2/3 oz. pkt. . . . \$.15 5 oz. \$.59
2 oz. \$.29 10 oz. \$1.00
2 lb. can. \$2.45
5 lb. can. \$4.95

BUGONeX

ROSE and PLANT BUG KILLER

Use this triple action spray to kill leaf eating and leaf sucking insects such as aphids, red spiders, thrips, Japanese beetles and others. Controls black spot, powdery mildew, and other diseases of roses, evergreens and garden plants. BUGONeX Rose and Plant BUG KILLER contains insecticide, miticide and fungicide for effective results. Easy to apply from push-button spray can.



5 oz. bomb 98c — 15 oz. bomb \$1.89

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS GOOD DIVIDENDS

Few garden flowers pay such high dividends as bulbs and tubers! Lasting for years . . . they return your investment over and over . . . by giving so much beauty for such little care, or cost, or effort.

KELLER'S

A Good Name to Remember **MORE THAN JUST A STORE**

Keller's is more than an ordinary store. Year after year we work hand in hand with the growers of this area—the home gardener, the market gardener and the farmer. All that we have learned from this experience is always available to our customers. So, you see, we don't just sell seed and related merchandise. We furnish local know-how that comes from all this combined experience.

So, whether it's a question of seeds, or insect control, or soil feeding, or equipment—or any of the many divisions of this business—you can always find dependable merchandise here.

KELLER'S PURE LAWN SEEDS: High germinating and best quality, chosen especially for use in our area. **Shady Lawn** best for shady spots. **Best Mixture** for the permanent lawn.

PET SUPPLIES: A complete line of everything you'll need for your pets. **Dog foods, Remedies, Sweaters, Beds, Supplies, and Toys.**

VIGORO for beautiful lawns and gardens, and **ENDO-WEED** to get rid of weeds.

SUPPLIES: Garden tools, wheelbarrows. **Eazy Wear** garden gloves. Everything you need for the farm or garden.

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ROSE PINK PARFAIT
Grandiflora
AARS 1961

